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ABSTRACT

These annual reports summarize the events and activities of a seven year period which saw the establishment of 11 new branch libraries and a regional library center, as well as a neighborhood library center which buses in elementary school classes, and a library and information center in a predominantly Spanish speaking neighborhood. In addition to renovation of the facilities of the central library, the Reference Department was reorganized, an Information Center combining telephone and in-person reference services was established, and the Humanities Department was expanded. A pilot project testing multimedia devices was conducted in a branch library, and preliminary plans were made for using broadcast media. Cooperative activities included the development of reading and study centers established in high rise projects with the cooperation of the Chicago Housing Authority, an inter-library cooperation system with the North Suburb Library System, bilingual centers for Spanish speaking communities established in cooperation with the Board of Education, and an educational program of independent study operated jointly with City Colleges of Chicago. Outreach programs were a major concern throughout this period. Special events for the Bicentennial, other special programs, and additional services are also summarized in these reports. Each report contains a financial statement, statistical report, and a list of the Board of Directors and Administrative Officers. (MBR)

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ANNUAL REPORT 1969

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

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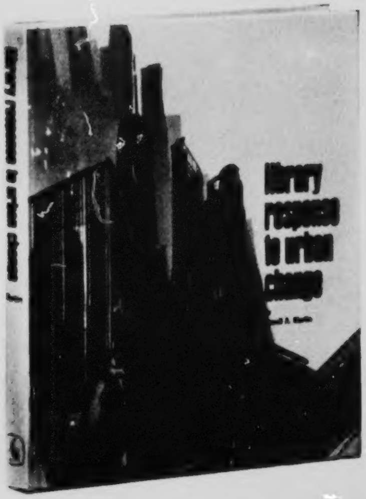

Library Response to Urban Change: A Study of the Chicago Public Library provides the master plan for the decade ahead.

THE SURVEY

The full-scale survey of the Library which the Board had commissioned in 1968 was completed by Dr. Lowell A. Martin and his competent staff of nationally prominent consultants on July 1, 1969. Four months later it was published by the American Library Association under the title *Library Response to Urban Change*. The report constitutes a grand design for the growth and improvement of library services and may well serve as the blueprint for elevating the Chicago Public Library to a position of leadership in the library world.

The survey recommendations, seventy-four in number, are grouped into three phases: Phase 1, Preparation for Action, 1969-1970; Phase 2, The Big Push, 1970-1975; Phase 3, Holding to Course, 1975-1980. Thus the plan requires a decade for its total fulfillment.

Hardly a facet of the operation and administration of this institution remains untouched by the survey. An objective examination was made of the total service program of the Library and how effectively it was meeting the reading and informational needs of its users. One of the major recommendations of the survey is a redirection in the service policy to provide broader and more specialized resources for advanced research students.

Turning from service to structure, the Martin survey found the Central Library building seriously inadequate 1
and recommended three alternatives for alleviating the condition. With reference to the branch extension system, the survey suggested a change of emphasis in the construction program, priority to be given to a type of facility designated as a Regional Center. The proposed Regional Centers, ten in number, are to be substantial in size, serving 300,000 or more persons in several adjacent neighborhoods. Their book collections of approximately 200,000 volumes will be distinguished by both breadth and depth of their holdings. The number of neighborhood branches is to be enlarged from 61 to 100 agencies, most of them to be housed in rented quarters.

Other major recommendations relate to the administrative organization of the Library, its personnel and financial structure, the processing of materials, automation, and metropolitan relations. Well before the close of the year, the Board and the administration had moved ahead vigorously toward implementing many of the proposals in Phase I. □

THE CENTRAL LIBRARY BUILDING

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The Humanities Department, third floor south, boasts the mosaics and the stained glass dome designed during the last century by the famous New York house of Tiffany.

Considerable thought has been given to the matter of the Central Library building during the year. Various alternatives have been explored, but no final decision has been reached. In order to assist the Board in reaching a sound solution, it has been decided to hold an architectural competition on a nationwide basis. The purpose of this is to determine whether it is possible to preserve certain decorative features of the existing building, yet restructure the remaining portions and plan a substantial addition utilizing the air rights over Garland Court. The winning design in the competition will be required to produce 480,000 square feet of net usable space consisting of prescribed dimensional units of unbroken areas. It is required also that the winning design must fuse the various components, blending the new and the old into an artistic whole, and be a fitting expression of the broad educational and cultural aims of the public library. The competition is being conducted with the cooperation of the American Institute of Architects.

It is gratifying to report that service hours at the Central Library have been extended to satisfy the requirements of the expanding student population. Formerly only four departments were open from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Now all of the fourteen public service departments are open during these hours, Monday through Friday. The extension of hours was predicated on the need to strengthen the research function of the Library. There are thousands of students who attend colleges, universities, and special schools in the vicinity of the Loop, and this move allows them additional time to use the facilities of the Library.□

THE BRANCH BUILDING PROGRAM

Board President Ralph G. Newman speaks at dedication of Portage-Cragin Branch, one of two new buildings completed during 1969.

One of the notable achievements of the past year has been the expansion of the branch building program. Two attractively designed buildings have been completed in the Portage-Cragin and Brighton Park communities. Another branch building will be completed early in 1971 in the Jefferson Park neighborhood, and three are in the site-acquisition and architectural-planning stages. These are in the West Belmont, Chatham, and Edgewater communities. In addition the Board has approved the purchase of sites for the construction of two Regional Library Centers. Never before in the history of the Library have eight building projects been carried on in a comparable period of time. In fact the previous administration had completed only eight buildings in seventeen years.

A number of innovations have marked the construction and furnishing of the new buildings. At both Portage-Cragin and Brighton Park, skylighted atriums provide sunken, brick-paved areas equipped with upholstered benches for informal, leisurely reading. The warm-brown brick exteriors are duplicated indoors, marking the first time that face brick has been incorporated into the interior design of branch buildings. Vinyl pile carpeting, also used for the first time, adds luxurious beauty while lowering maintenance costs. Glazed areas are equipped with solar bronze glass which screens out the heating rays of the sun, increasing the efficiency of the air conditioning system at the same time that it eliminates glare.

The Library has also established two branches in rented quarters and is planning two additional agencies of this type. Two existing branches have been relocated to provide larger facilities and enlarged book collections. A new traveling branch, taking weekly service to six additional areas of the city, has been added to our fleet of mobile units.

The branch system is expanding rapidly because there is a much closer collaboration between the Library and the people it serves. The new Board and administration are sensitive to the predominant interests, aspirations, and needs of the community.□

Left: Sunken, skylighted atriums at two new branches encourage relaxed, informal reading.

Right: This storefront branch offers Spanish-language materials and a bilingual staff.

Below: Artist's sketch shows design of both new buildings, Portage-Cragin and Brighton Park.

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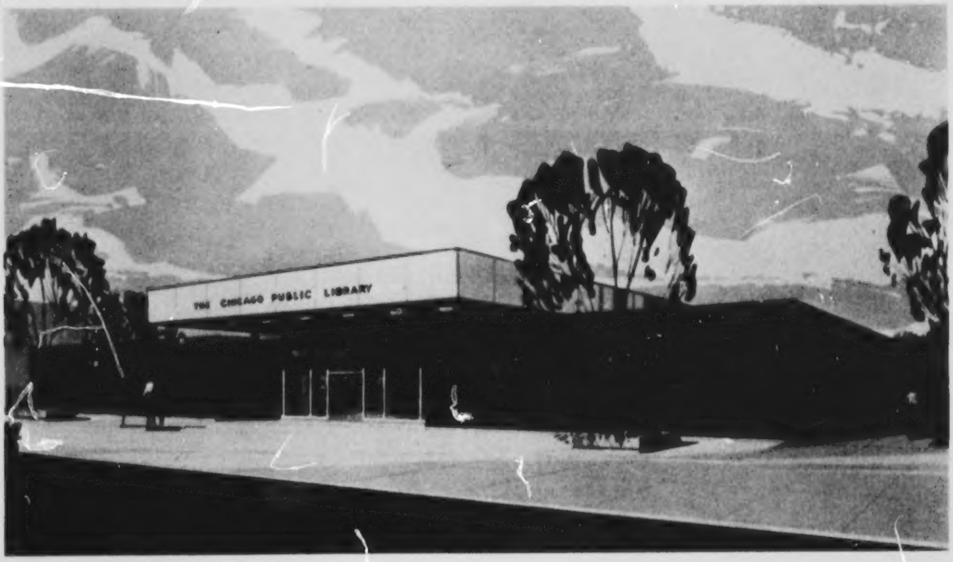

READING AND STUDY CENTERS

An innovative program has been the establishment of four Reading and Study Centers located in Chicago Housing Authority developments. This is a joint project between the Library and CHA. The Housing Authority provides rent-free space, heat, and light; and the Library furnishes books, equipment, and staff, the latter recruited in the immediate neighborhood. An advisory committee of concerned local residents cooperates with the Library in planning and operating programs at each center. Though geared to children at the elementary school level and to pre-schoolers, the centers stock a limited supply of reading matter in separate rooms for teen-agers and adults. In addition, any title in the Central Library may be requested by a patron and promptly obtained. Study carrels are provided for youngsters working on school assignments. Here it is germane to note that the centers seek to establish close liaison with the public schools and stand ready, through such devices as tutoring programs, to assist in the learning process. In the operation of the centers, internal record-keeping has been reduced to an absolute minimum. There are no fines, no time limit for the return of books, no book cards. Each child is allowed to draw two books at a time, returning them at will and borrowing two more.

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Library assistant at reading and study center introduces a very young patron to the joys of picture books.

The response to this experiment, particularly at the Robert Taylor Homes, has been beyond our greatest expectations. The number of children seeking to use the center was so large that the Housing Authority has made two additional apartments available for this purpose. The Reading and Study Centers received national attention and praise in an article which appeared in the *Saturday Review* in the September 13, 1969, issue. They were also given prominent coverage in feature articles which appeared in the *Washington Post* and the *Los Angeles Times*. □

THE "REACH-OUT" PROGRAM

During the year, the Library has continued to concentrate on programs for the low-income areas of the city. A major enterprise has been the operation of a Neighborhood Library Center at the Douglas Branch Library in the heart of the Lawndale area, financed with federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act. In cooperation with the Board of Education, the staff at the center developed a plan, the first of its kind in Chicago, perhaps in the United States, for bussing elementary classes to the Douglas Branch. In all, fifteen classes from eight schools, about six hundred children, were involved, each class visiting the library once a week for a full semester. Space and reading materials were provided, too, for after-school tutorial sessions sponsored by cooperating educational and social agencies. The center also operated a small mobile unit which provided book-lending service to seven schools on a regular weekly schedule. During the summer months, this vehicle operated on a roving basis, providing curbside service wherever children or adults congregated. As a result of all of these activities, Douglas Branch enjoyed a substantial increase in circulation. Books borrowed totaled 85,423 in 1969 as compared with 38,024 volumes the previous year, an increase of 125 percent.

Portable libraries were expanded to bring more reading materials to residents of underprivileged areas. These were installed in anterooms of clinics, social agencies, employment offices, and similar establishments. Each collection consists of approximately 200 paperback books on a variety of subjects, entertaining, informative, and enriching. Attractively displayed in wooden racks, the books are for room use only. As they wear out, they are replaced and new titles are added, always with a view to the needs of the particular clientele using them. In the past year the Library established twenty-three such collections, bringing the total to more than sixty.

During the summer months, as part of Mayor Daley's "Reach-Out" program, the Library pressed into service an additional bookmobile for use exclusively in the poverty areas of the city. The "Story Caravan," as it was called, made ten weekly stops at playgrounds, housing projects, and settlement houses. The van was colorfully decorated to attract youngsters. The interior was converted to permit housing some 2500 carefully selected paperback books. A loudspeaker system and record player allowed the staff to make announcements or to play recordings for either indoor or outdoor listening. A film projector with self-contained screen,

STORY CARAVAN
THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

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Above: The Story Caravan attracts inner-city children in all kinds of weather. **Below, left:** Tutoring rooms at reading and study centers are havens for middle-grade pupils. **Right:** Young visitor to the Children's Book Festival lists titles he plans to read.

coupled with a choice of films from the Library's Visual Materials Center, offered a varied program keyed to individual neighborhoods. Spanish-language films, for example, were used whenever possible in Spanish-speaking communities. Cushions on the floor accommodated the children who assembled inside to view the films. Pink-and-white buttons reading "The Chicago Public Library—I'm for Books" were distributed to all who visited the bookmobile.

Not all stops duplicated every activity, but at a typical location one group of children could be found viewing a film while another group on some nearby steps listened to a storyteller. A third group of very young children, gathered on a patch of grass, might be looking at a picture book as it was read by another staff member. When the film was over and was being rewound and the stories were completed, the record player would be turned on, and a group of children would join several staff members in singing games. Before the unit moved on, children always were allowed sufficient time to browse among the books and select titles that appealed to them.

Early in the year, the Library received a grant of $36,000 from the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund to help finance a Children's Library Center at the Woodlawn Regional Branch Library. Experimenting with new methods of bringing books and other materials to underprivileged children, the center is designed to help the elementary school child improve his reading skills and study habits. Close cooperation has developed with Head Start classes, day nurseries, settlement houses, housing developments, and other agencies serving the young child.

The Chicago Public Library is deeply committed to the task of helping to improve the quality of life in the depressed areas of the city. It is too early to appraise the effectiveness of measures already adopted; far more money and staff need to be poured into these programs before any final evaluation can be made. Nevertheless, it is clear that much larger numbers of children and young people than ever before are being exposed to books and libraries as a result of these activities. The Chicago Public Library reached out to the inner city in 1969 and found a warm welcome. The "book power" generated can help significantly to upgrade city living for all.□

SCHOOL-LIBRARY COOPERATION

For many years there has been a great deal of talk about the need for cooperation between the public library and the school libraries, but now the Chicago Public Library is doing something about it. The Library Board has requested the Public Building Commission of Chicago to construct a joint library facility to be housed in a separate, interconnected building at the site of a school being planned for the Board of Education in Gately Park, located at 103rd Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. Such a library could serve not only the students, but other residents of the community as well.

From nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, this facility, under the supervision of a certificated school librarian, would be used primarily as a school library. However, a small auditorium in the library would be available for daytime preschool programs to be conducted by the public library staff. The library would also be open to adults on a limited basis.

From three o'clock to nine in the evening and on Saturday, the entire building would function as a public library branch, providing customary services and activities. Not only would elementary school children thus have access to excellent recreational reading and study facilities, but high school and college students, as well as adults, would be provided with an adequate collection of books and other resources for their particular needs. Tutorial sessions would be held for slower learners, while more gifted students could avail themselves of advanced materials. In the evening, film programs, forums, lectures, and discussion groups would be conducted for the residents of the community to promote cultural awareness.

This proposed cooperative experiment between the Board of Education and the Chicago Public Library—which also has been recommended in the recent survey—offers a great opportunity for improving total library service to the community. □

STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION

When the new Board and administration took over in the summer of 1967, the depletion in staff was critical and employee morale was dangerously low. After two years, the Library has improved its position substantially with regard to personnel. To begin with, the professional salary schedule of the Library is now one of the highest, if not the highest, in the country. This has attracted many new library school graduates from every part of the country who have been added to the staff. Moreover, the favorable publicity in *Library Journal* describing innovative programs which the Library has initiated has also helped tremendously in recruiting approximately sixty librarians in 1969. This is a truly noteworthy accomplishment at a time when trained librarians are in great demand. The Library has also created a new position designated as library technician. A candidate for this position must have a degree from an accredited college or university, coupled with an interest in library materials and functions. Approximately ninety library technicians have been added to the staff, and they are being used effectively after a period of on-the-job training.

There has been a marked change in administrative techniques employed during the past two years. The decision-making process has been democratized. Staff advisory committees have been used extensively in the following areas:

Library service to the underprivileged
Book selection policies and principles
Development of a security system to prevent book losses
Revision of the service rating form
Supervision of a staff suggestion system
Formation of staff discussion groups to study the survey report
Formation of a permanent Staff Advisory Council
Planning a new information system for the Central Library
Simplification of rules for registering library patrons

An illustration of superb staff cooperation was the staging of the Children's Book Festival in conjunction with the Museum of Science and Industry. The project was of considerable magnitude, and the Library staff was called upon for unprecedented feats of organization. They designed, executed, and installed the exhibits which they manned daily, including weekends. They recruited and scheduled the entertainment and the authors and artists. The festival, which ran for ten days in November, taxed the ingenuity and energies of many key people, but its success is also proof of their great resourcefulness.

At the recommendation of the administrative officers of the Library, the Board was instrumental in introducing legislation which was adopted by the General Assembly to increase the tax levy for library purposes. The current pegged levies were changed to rates which will produce in 1970 and 1971 an additional $2,250,000 for maintenance and operation, and an additional $1,450,000 for building purposes. In 1972 and each year thereafter, there will be an additional $2,250,000 for maintenance and operation. Thus the Library will be on a sound financial basis for the next few years.

A new security system for the Central Library building was adopted. Under this system, all books, bags, briefcases, and parcels are subject to inspection by library guards as patrons leave the building. The purpose of the inspection is to ascertain that all books have been properly charged, a common practice in libraries that has become physically feasible in the Central building. As a result of this measure, the unlawful removal of books from the shelves of the Library will be drastically reduced, and the public will have proper access to the total book collection. Particularly distressing in recent years has been the loss of reference books. Under the new plan such loss will be alleviated,if not totally eliminated. To control the flow of traffic and to provide effective egress, turnstiles have been installed at the entrances to the building. This step represents another effort on the part of the Board of Directors to give the people of Chicago improved library service.

The total number of books circulated in the entire library system during the past year was 9,264,159 as compared with 9,259,227 in 1968, representing a modest gain. In interpreting the 1969 circulation statistics, however, it is necessary to recognize that the Library experienced a substantial increase of over four percent in the previous year, reversing a three-year downward trend.

The Central Library enjoyed a considerable growth in circulation. Total number of books issued at Central was 1,567,237 as compared with 1,433,497 in 1968—an increase of 9.3 percent. The Library was also successful in increasing the number of registered borrowers. At the end of 1969, there were 713,693 cardholders as compared with 697,802 on December 31, 1968. This represents an increase of 2.2 percent.

There is a new day dawning for the Chicago Public Library. We believe that the Board,with new administrative leadership,has made significant strides during the past year. We will continue to move forward until the Chicago Public Library attains a position of eminence and distinction among the public libraries of this country. □

FINANCIAL & STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1969

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS:		
Balance from Previous Year's Taxes	$ 493,233	
1969 Tax Receipts	8,586,416	
State and Federal Funds	4,453,155	
Fines	317,840	
Endowment Income	66,839	
Other Sources	97,244	
Total		$14,014,727
EXPENDITURES:		
1968 Vouchers Paid in 1969	$1,352,876	
Salaries	8,342,989	
Books	1,270,022	
Construction	508,794	
Bookbinding	252,591	
Acquisition of Property	190,529	
Repairs to Property	167,068	
Rental of Property	155,987	
Stationery and Office Supplies	143,715	
Heat, Light and Power	128,590	
Furniture and Fixtures	113,555	
Machinery and Equipment	110,483	
Postage and Telephone	77,209	
Library Survey	64,744	
Materials and Supplies	64,646	
Auto Maintenance and Operation	40,601	
Fuel Oil and Coal	38,406	
Insurance	22,794	
Engineering Services	22,462	
Publications	16,363	
Miscellaneous	79,955	
Total		$13,164,379
Cash Balance, December 31, 1969	$2,237,091	
Less Liabilities Remaining Unpaid December 31, 1969	1,386,743	
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures		850,348
Total		$14,014,727

STATISTICAL REPORT

Circulation of Books

CENTRAL LIBRARY		
Applied Science and Technology Department	100,443	
Art Department	97,184	
Education Department	73,041	
History and Travel Department	121,035	
Humanities Department	381,869	
Music Department	33,333	
Natural Sciences and Useful Arts Department	110,962	
Popular Library:		
Adult	181,627	
Young Adult	62,221	
Social Sciences and Business Department	168,739	
Visual Materials Center	3,407	
Foreign Languages	46,814	
Books for the Blind	66,950	
Thomas Hughes Room	119,702	
EXTENSION AGENCIES		
Branches and Sub-Branches	6,792,051	
Traveling Branches	413,593	
Story Caravans	11,637	
Reading and Study Centers	44,121	
School Deposits	343,079	
Business Deposits	27,664	
Special Deposits	64,687	
Total Circulation of Books		9,264,159

Circulation Other Than Books

Pamphlets	34,179	
Periodicals	79,707	
Pictures	189,856	
Music, Bound Volumes and Sheets	11,054	
Phonograph Records	88,101	
Slides	12,504	
Films	58,891	
Filmstrips	4,119	
Total Circulation Other Than Books		478,411
Grand Total Circulation of All Materials		9,742,570

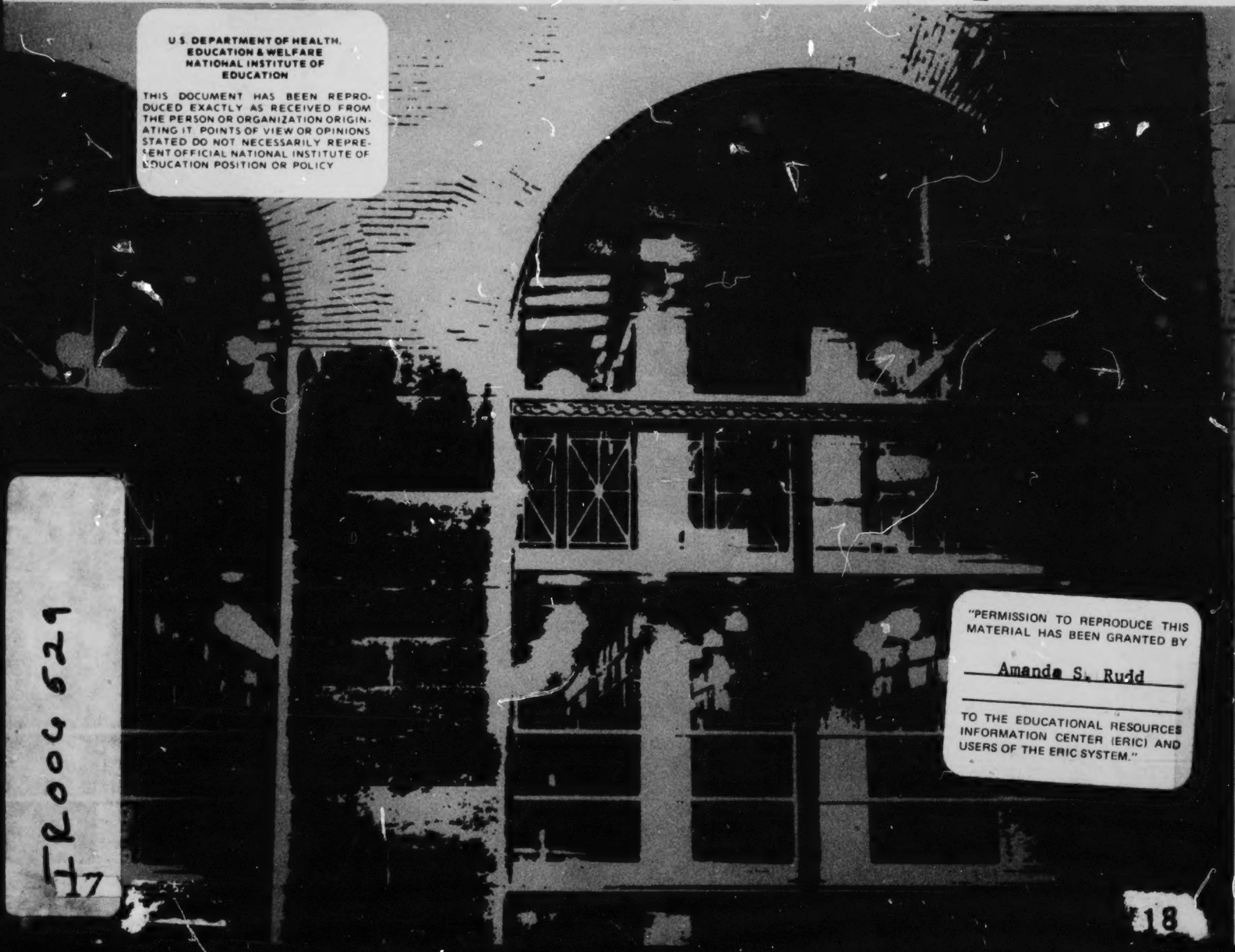
Reference Questions

Central Library	2,420,354	
Branches and Sub-Branches	1,886,564	
Total Reference Questions		4,306,918

Number of Cardholders

Central Library and Branches, 3-year cards	713,693	
Local, 1-year cards	54,368	
Total		768,061

The Chicago Public Library Annual Report 1970



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Dr. John Hope Franklin
Stanley Balzekas, Jr.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Dr. Alex Ladenson, Chief Librarian
Leonard H. Freiser, Deputy Chief Librarian

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The Year in Review

The Chicago Public Library during 1970 —

Opened four new branches

Had six other new branches in varying stages of planning and construction

Took the preliminary steps required for the erection of two large regional centers

Moved to acquire land for a new facility to serve the blind and the physically handicapped, and

Got plans well under way for the complete remodeling of the Central Library building and the erection of an annex over Garland Court

1970 was, in a word, a year of expansion and innovation for the Chicago Public Library.

The blueprint for this growth was provided by *Library Response to Urban Change,* by Lowell Martin, a study of the Library and all its works, that was completed in 1969.

The Martin study documented numerous needs, not the least of which of course was a new Central Library. The Board of Directors and the Library's administrative officers launched a nationwide competition for a plan that would produce ample space and meet the requirements of the Library for the next twenty-five years and at the same time preserve the rich architectural heritage of the existing structure. The winning design admirably met those criteria. The end of the year found the Library well along the way in its plans for the building.

During construction, all departments at the Central Library must seek other quarters. The first agency to leave the Central Building was the book acquisition and preparation activity, for which the Board approved the renting of 19,000 square feet at 1100 South Wabash Avenue. This move liberated space at the central building for use by other departments.

In authorizing the purchase of two sites for regional library centers, the Board moved to comply with the recommendations of the Martin survey for the establishment of ten such centers in Chicago. At the same time the Board confirmed its policy of limiting new construction to the regional centers, with rented facilities to be acquired for new neighborhood branches.

The four new branch libraries were opened in Jefferson Park, Austin-Irving, Beverly, and Pilsen. The six being planned or under construction during 1970 are situated in West Belmont, 1
Chatham, Edgewater, McKinley Park, Brainerd, and Southeast. In addition, a new building was being erected for leasing as quarters for the Oriole Park Branch, now in a storefront location at the Harlem-Foster Shopping Center.

The Board approved the purchase of a site at Roosevelt Road and Blue Island Avenue for the new center that will serve the blind and the physically handicapped. Space in the new building will also be allotted to the Roosevelt Branch Library, now situated nearby in rented quarters.

Continued attention was focused upon the reach-out programs for low income areas. A Neighborhood Library Center, financed with federal funds, was established at the Kelly Branch Library, in Englewood. A similar project is being planned at the Lincoln Park Branch to serve the Spanish-speaking residents of that neighborhood. Several summer programs were conducted to bring library service to the children and young people in all the underprivileged sections of the city.

As the year ended, the Chicago Public Library was planning the celebration of its centennial in 1972. There will be more about that happy occasion in the 1971 report.☐

The Central Library

The Central Library building is seventy-four years old. Pleasing to the eye, a happy blend of stone and mosaic and grand stairways, it nevertheless has grave architectural disadvantages that only complete rebuilding can correct. One cannot, for instance, go from one end of the building to the other at the second, third, and fifth floor levels without going to the first or fourth floors. Furthermore, during its three-quarters of a century of service it has become inadequate in a number of ways. It cannot adapt to the changing needs of the library service; more and more space is needed to accommodate increases in printed and audio-visual materials. Something had to be done.

The Board set about to meet the needs by establishing a nationwide architectural competition. The architects of the nation were told that the Board desired to preserve certain decorative features of the existing building and yet restructure the remaining portions and plan a substantial addition that would extend over Garland Court; the old must blend with the new in an artistic whole that would be a fitting expression of the broad educational and cultural aims of the public library; specifically, the Library needed 480,000 square feet of net usable space.

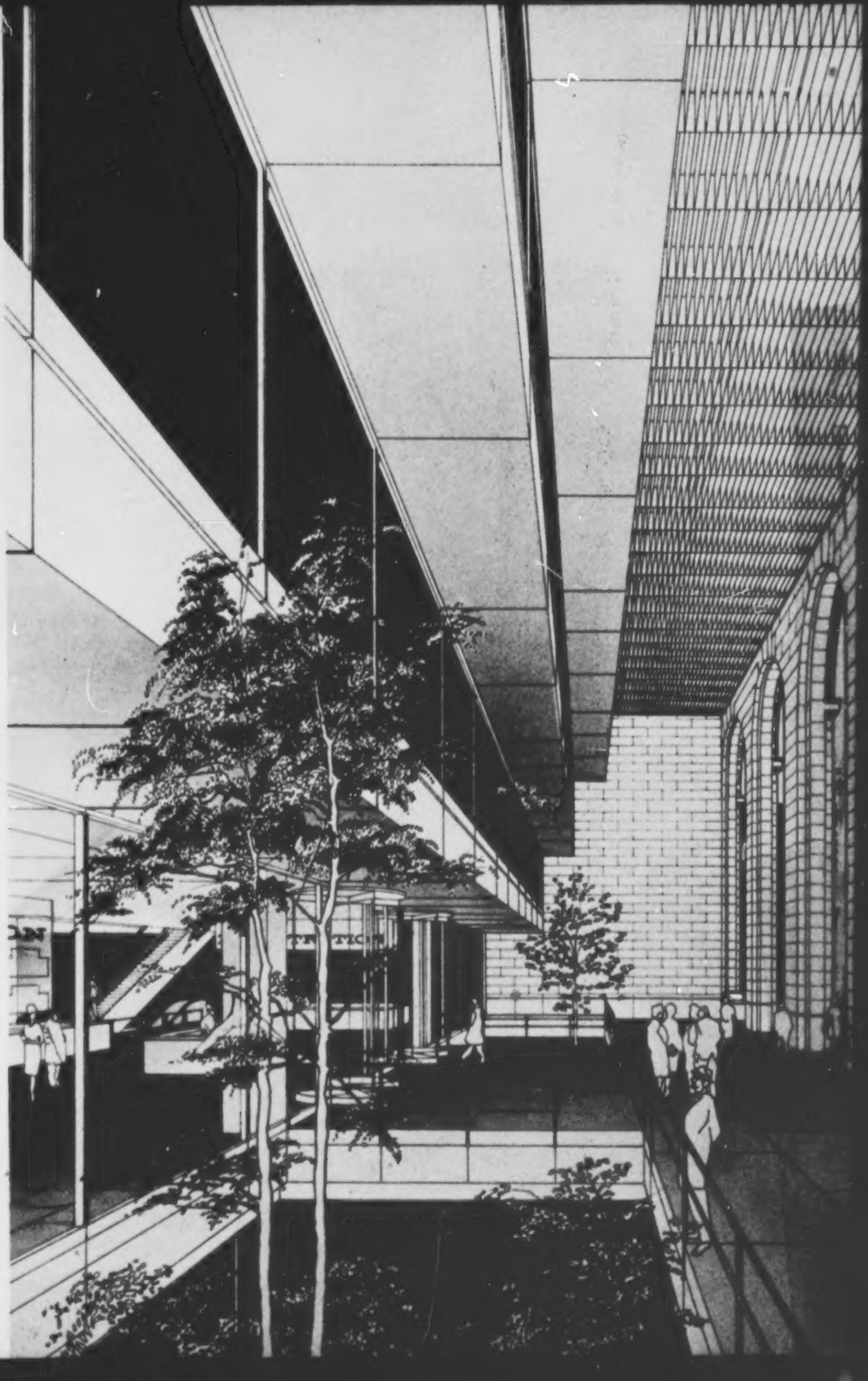
The winning design was submitted by two Madison, Wisconsin, architectural firms — Siberz, Purcell, and Cuthbert, and Sample and Potter. The Board and the administrative officers believe the design admirably meets the Library's needs in three ways:

1. It provides the 480,000 square feet of space which Dr. Martin said was needed for the next twenty-five years. It is virtually impossible to plan beyond a quarter of a century. A technological revolution is under way; it will have a profound effect upon the library.

2. The design fuses classical architectural forms with contemporary styles. The exterior will be preserved, except for the closing of the entries on Randolph and Washington streets. Instead there will be a single entrance, on Michigan Avenue. This was achieved by opening six of the arched windows on the east facade all the way to ground level and by recessing the doors on the first floor. These changes create an arcade or loggia that will form a distinctive foreground for the modern addition within and behind the present building. The design also preserves such dramatic and popular features of the present building as the G.A.R. museum, the palatial Washington Street stairway with its white Carrara marble, and the Grand Hall, on the third floor, with its hand-set mosaics, rotunda, and bronze Tiffany lighting fixtures.

3. Equally as important, the design permits the Central Library to remain at its present location — a location rich in prestige and tradition.

The design will also permit the total reorganization of the subject



Loggia to be created along Michigan Avenue, with recessed entrance to main lobby.

4 departments in accordance with the recommendations of the Martin survey; accommodate a greatly expanded book collection that will permit the Central Library to concentrate its research function, especially in certain fields of the social sciences; and make room for a significantly larger collection of reference and scholarly works. The Central Library will also be enabled to move fully into the modern day, with the introduction of multi-media devices such as cassettes, 8 mm films, electronic video recordings and similar materials, and with the installation of coaxial cables and a complete television studio equipped for cable-casting and the transmission of programs, information, and other data to library users and between library agencies.

The Public Building Commission of Chicago has approved the project. It remains now to complete other legal steps and to get on with the building.

Staircase and Great Hall, with Carrara marble, mosaics, and Tiffany fixtures, will be preserved.

The Central Library continued its varied program of events in the auditorium — lectures, recitals, film programs — and its distinctive exhibits in the first floor corridor and in the departments of the Library. One major event of the year was the Children's Book Festival, held with the cooperation of the Museum of Science and Industry in the museum on November 7-15. Over three thousand current children's books were displayed on racks specially designed and decorated for the occasion. Authors, illustrators, singers, and puppeteers appeared daily before large audiences, and a continuous film program provided anytime entertainment. About forty thousand children and adults attended.☐

Branches opened in widely scattered sections of the city: Jefferson Park, Austin-Irving, Pilsen, and Beverly (shown in circles).

Other facilities are designated as follows:

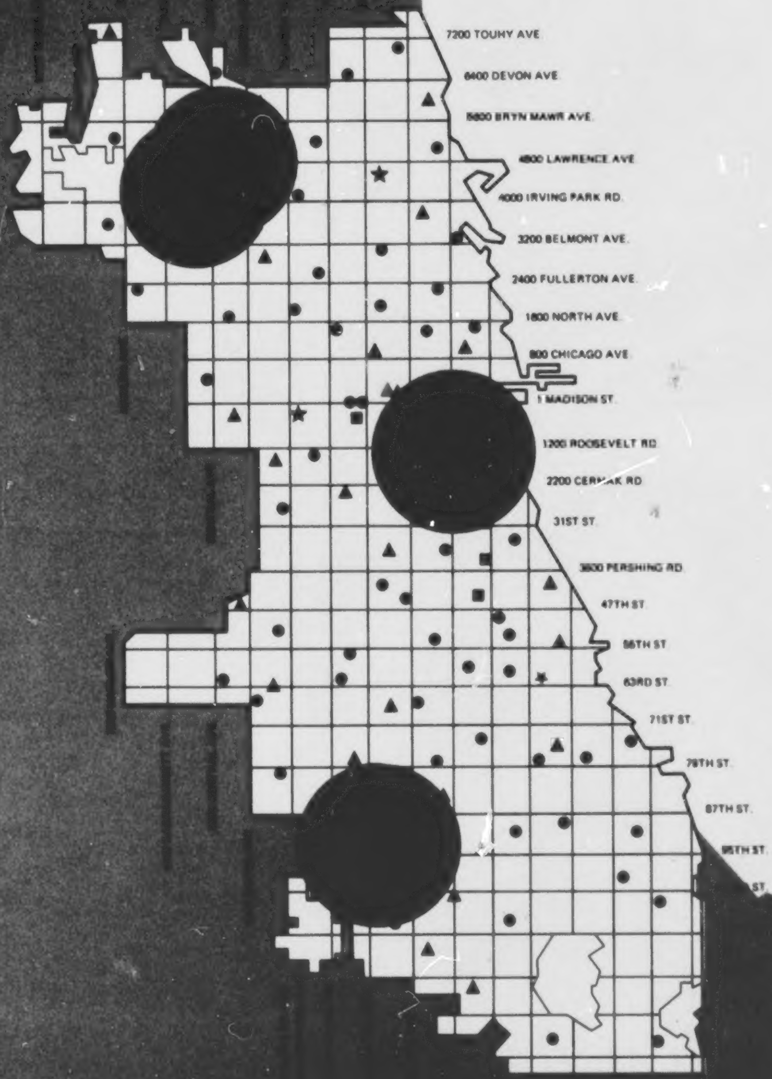
⊙ Central Library, 78 East Washington Street

★ Regional branch libraries

● Branch libraries

▲ Bookmobile stops

■ Reading and study centers


7200 TOUHY AVE
6400 DEVON AVE
5600 BRYN MAWR AVE
4800 LAWRENCE AVE
4000 IRVING PARK RD
3200 BELMONT AVE
2400 FULLERTON AVE
1600 NORTH AVE
800 CHICAGO AVE
1 MADISON ST
1200 ROOSEVELT RD
2200 CERMAK RD
31ST ST
3900 PERSHING RD
47TH ST
55TH ST
63RD ST
71ST ST
79TH ST
87TH ST
95TH ST

The Branch Libraries

The Chicago Public Library now has sixty-seven branches, four reading and study centers, five traveling branches (bookmobiles), three mini-vans, and several book collections in such public places as jury rooms, hospitals, and jails. We are moving toward the Martin survey ideal of 100 libraries as community centers.

The Jefferson Park Branch building at 5363 West Lawrence Avenue opened on June 25. It is an attractive building, beautifully disposed about two outdoor atriums. The branch is ideally situated, in the heart of the community. It permits the residents of the area to enjoy a large collection of library materials and a number of educational and cultural programs and activities for all age groups.

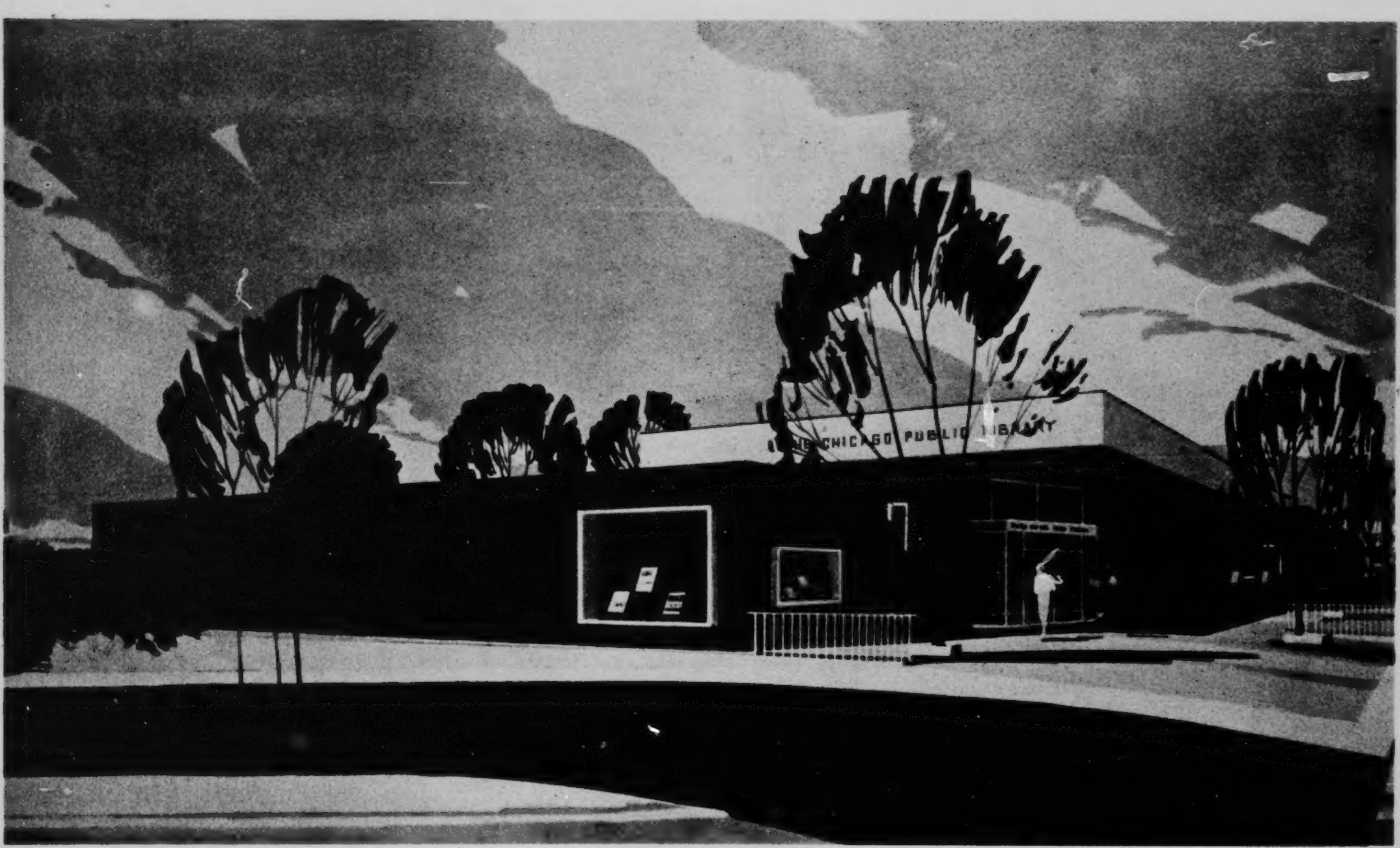
Three other branches opened in rented buildings — Austin-Irving at 6110 West Irving Park, Pilsen at 1842 South Blue Island Avenue, and Beverly at 2114 West 95th Street. The Pilsen Branch is in the heart of a large American-Mexican community; it offers a working collection of books in Spanish and has a bilingual staff. The Library is attempting to develop book collections in its branches that will meet the needs of their communities.

Oriole Park Branch was awaiting the completion of a separate building that was being constructed by the lessor on the grounds of the Harlem-Foster Shopping Center. The Library was notified in March that the lease for the present site would not be renewed. When the community organizations of the area learned of that action, they immediately began a campaign that resulted in the decision to erect a separate building at Oketo and Foster Avenues. The new premises will be 50 percent larger than the present building; it will accommodate an expansion of the book collection from twenty thousand to thirty thousand volumes, and will provide corresponding increases in seating capacity for community activities not now feasible.

In the West Belmont community, construction was started on a new branch building scheduled to be completed in June, 1971. Architectural plans were completed for two other buildings, in Edgewater and Chatham, with construction scheduled to begin early in 1971. The Southeast Branch neared completion (and began operation on January 30, 1971, with a large collection of books that will interest black patrons).

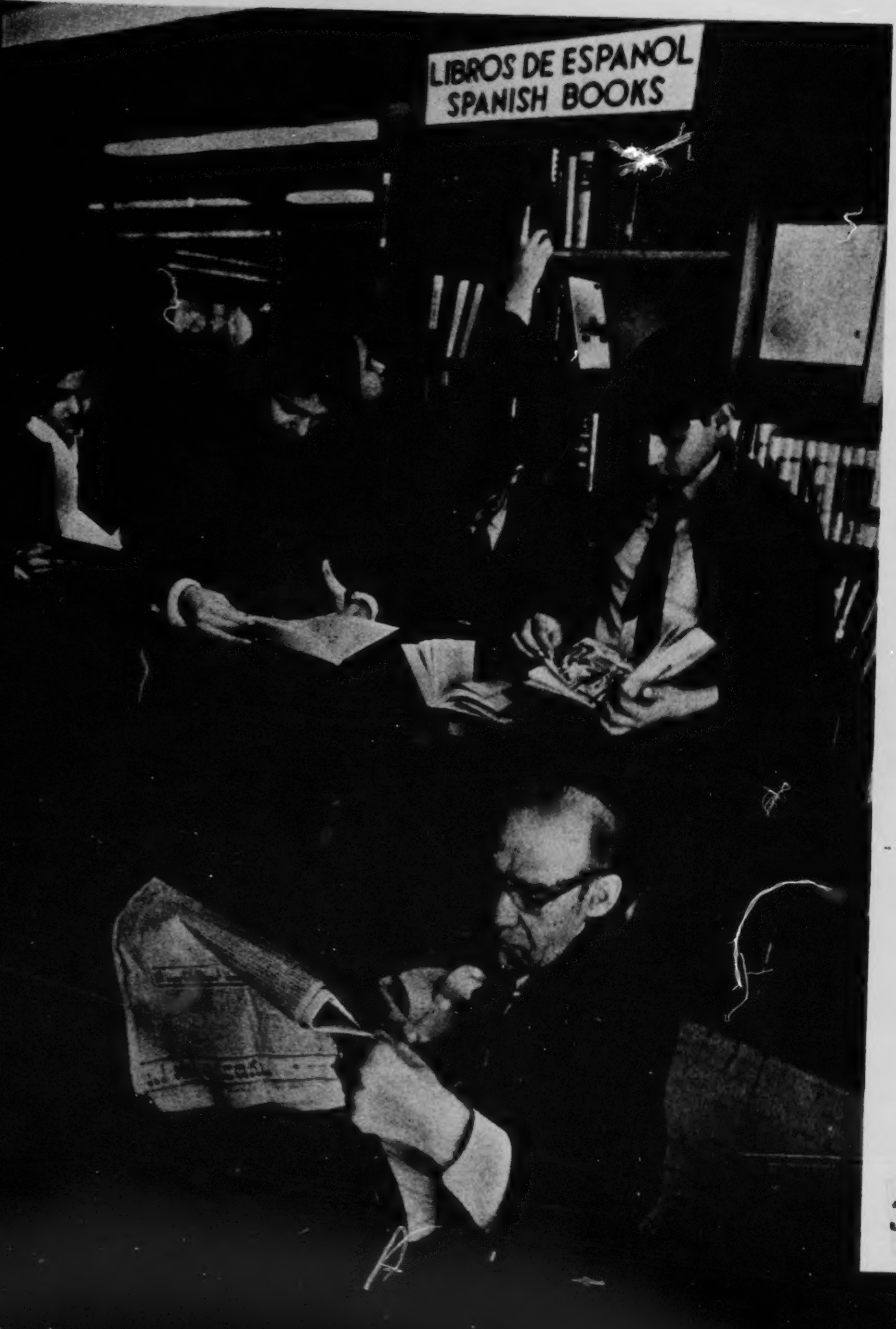
The site for the new center for the blind and physically handicapped, at Roosevelt Road and Blue Island Avenue, was approved for purchase from the Urban Renewal Department. This will be the central agency for such services. Its removal from the Hild Regional library will free space for other uses there.

Accelerated communication between Hild Regional Branch and the Central Library became possible with the installation of a TWX system. This facility will speed the delivery of books to the North Side branches when they are requested by patrons.



During the year an accelerated program was instituted to renovate and improve the physical conditions of older branches. Some were completely redecorated, and in two, carpeting replaced vinyl floor coverings. Legler Branch converted its heating system from coal to gas fuel. The Blackstone Branch building, which is constructed of granite and limestone, was sandblasted, and it was completely redecorated inside and out, with the decorative bronze fixtures and end panels on the book shelves restored to their original finish. (Blackstone is surrounded by a new, extensive housing project for middle and low income tenants, virtually a new community, and the new Kenwood High School has also helped enhance the setting.) Lighting facilities were improved in Hall, Bezazian, and Lake View branches.

As the new branches opened, changes were made in the schedules of bookmobile service. Three new traveling branch stops were established in the vicinity of 75th and Dorchester streets, 71st and



Left: Foreign language collections, constantly expanding, attract readers of all ages.

Opposite: Imaginative modern design characterizes the new Jefferson Park Branch.

Wood streets, and 28th and Shield streets. The bookmobiles afford limited service until more permanent facilities can be provided.

On October 12 the Library Board held its regular monthly meeting outside the Central Library, at Hild Regional Branch, 4536 North Lincoln Avenue. The residents of the North Side were thus given an opportunity to observe the Board in action and to present their views and suggestions. Other meetings will be held in the field, as part of the Board's plan to decentralize administration and permit local residents to have a voice in the policies of the Library. ☐

The 'Reach-Out' Program

The Chicago Public Library's "reach-out" program is a commitment to the underprivileged people of Chicago. It seeks to provide entertainment, cultural enrichment, and opportunities for economic advancement in all the low-income areas of the city. Tutorial classes, children's hours, preparation for high school equivalency tests, instruction in the arts and crafts — all these play a part in "reach-out."

One of the large reach-out undertakings is the Neighborhood Library Center at the Kelly Branch, in the Englewood community, established in 1970 and modeled after an experimental project successfully conducted in the Lawndale and Woodlawn areas. A $147,160 federal grant for this program was obtained under the Library Services and Construction Act. The Center busses fifteen classes to the library from eight schools, once a week for a full semester. The students use the hour for study, recreational reading, and library orientation, and they may borrow several books each. The center also operates a small mobile unit to provide book-lending service to seven schools and provides a tutorial program in cooperation with other agencies. A federal grant of $154,000 is being sought for a similar project among the Spanish-speaking residents in the area of the Lincoln Park Branch Library (it was granted early in 1971).

Another reach-out program is Co-Plus (Cooperatively Planned Urban Schools), undertaken in cooperation with the Board of Education for the Model Cities Program. It involves some four thousand children, in seven schools, who are bussed to branch libraries, much after the fashion of the Kelly Branch program. If the children had invoked library fines in the past, they were forgiven, and no fines or other penalties are imposed for the loss of material or for its late return (and the record in such matters among the children is better than among patrons who are penalized for infractions of rules). The Co-Plus program reaches adults also, through portable libraries provided at seven schools that are conducting evening classes for adults.

For the reading and study centers established in the high-rise housing projects, 1970 was a year of transition and independence. Each center evolved its own brand of service, character, and specialization. The centers conducted story hours for children, provided them with study space, inaugurated such adult programs as weight-watching classes and instruction in wise buying, and maintained a good collection of books selected according to the needs and wishes of the patrons.

Initiative and energy have generated many other programs. Among them is the Woodlawn Camera Club, at the Woodlawn Branch Library, that is helping children of the South Side see and understand their world

The branch library makes an ideal center for community activity. Crafts classes (right) and games of chess (opposite) are typical.

through the eye of the camera. The club members check out cameras in the same way they check out books, and they are instructed in the basics of photography. "Walking the streets of their neighborhood and photographing subject matter familiar to them," the *Chicago Tribune* wrote on July 2, 1970, "the youngsters produced pictures that span the emotional range of life in the South Side ghetto." ☐

Staff and Administration

The Chicago Public Library in 1970 made a number of personnel additions to comply with the recommendations of the Martin survey.

Five top administrative posts were approved by the Board and filled by the administration. They were Deputy Chief Librarian (Leonard H. Freiser), Assistant Chief Librarian—Branches and Extension (Henry E. Bates), Assistant Chief Librarian—Regional Library Centers (Dr. Eliza A. Gleason), Personnel Manager (John F. Galvin), and Assistant Chief Librarian—Technical Services (Richard O. Pautzsch). These additions complete an administrative structure that will provide the leadership and coordination required for effective management.

New agencies, new equipment, and new ways of doing things also made necessary other expansions of the staff. The number of employees increased from 1,676 to 1,749 during the year. The number of professional employees increased from 354 to 389; clerical from 544 to 564; part-time aides and pages from 619 to 630; and maintenance personnel from 159 to 166.

With the transfer of technical operations from the Central Library to 1100 South Wabash Avenue, it became possible to expand the quarters occupied by the personnel and business offices. A full-time training officer was appointed to conduct in-service training. A staff advisory committee was created to assist the personnel office in the staff training program.

The business office acquired a new IBM System 3 to handle the internal fiscal operations of the Library. This equipment will provide improved control of expenditures and permit the development of detailed cost data for specific operations. Steps have also been taken to devise a computerized inventory control system for furniture, machines, and other equipment.

During the year a staff committee representing a wide spectrum of responsibility drafted a material selection statement. This sets forth the basic principles on which our collections are based and provides a guide for the acquisition of particular titles. The committee fully realized its responsibilities. It adhered strictly to the concept that the Library, in selecting and acquiring resources, is part of a continuing social process that involves the dissemination and the advance of recorded knowledge, ideas, and values, and that the services and programs of the Library must not remain static but must be questing and responsive in meeting the needs of its patrons.

Inter-library cooperation has long been the dream of librarians. The Library initiated such a program when it signed a contract with the North Suburban Library System which allows that system to conduct its reference services at the Central Library. The NSLS staff has access to the total collection of our system. In return the NSLS pays rent for staff space, and an annual fee of $10,000.☐

The Regional Centers

Regional centers will capitalize fully on information storage and retrieval technology.

The Martin survey recommended the establishment of ten regional centers. They would be "students' libraries" staffed by young people in touch with the needs of high school and college students seeking resource materials. They would also be intended to serve other patrons engaged in serious research at an advanced level. Each would have a capacity of 175,000 volumes, increased to 200,000 over a ten-year period. They would serve to take some of the pressure off the Central Library and to provide resources beyond the capacity of the branch libraries.

The Board took the first step toward realizing these goals. It purchased sites for two regional libraries, one at 95th and Halsted and the other at 86th Place and Stony Island, and decided to create another on the North Side at Sedgwick and Wisconsin. Other regional library centers will be planned in the years ahead. □

Financial Statement

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RECEIPTS:		
Balance from Previous Year's Taxes	$ 2,237,091	
1970 Tax Receipts	10,537,131	
State and Federal Funds	2,243,204	
Fines	314,799	
Investment Income	37,186	
Other Sources	250,145	
Total		$15,619,556

EXPENDITURES:		
1969 Vouchers Paid in 1970	$ 1,650,446	
Salaries	9,650,684	
Books	1,455,186	
Acquisition of Property	336,073	
Construction	262,176	
Bookbinding	220,628	
Repairs to Property	191,462	
Rental of Property	189,657	
Furniture and Fixtures	187,552	
Heat, Light and Power	183,732	
Stationery and Office Supplies	144,240	
Postage and Telephone	93,462	
Engineering	78,995	
Materials and Supplies	71,565	
Fuel Oil and Coal	46,184	
Maintenance and Operation of Motor Vehicles	34,732	
Insurance	31,398	
Office Machines	25,267	
Repairs to Equipment	22,066	
Reimbursement to Travelers	20,361	
Publications	18,996	
Motor Vehicles	17,289	
Rental of Equipment	16,942	
Machinery and Equipment	15,202	
Miscellaneous	86,101	
Total		$15,050,39
Cash Balance, December 31, 1970	$ 3,568,071	
Less Liabilities Remaining Unpaid December 31, 1970	2,998,911	
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures		569,16
Total		$15,619,55

Statistics

Circulation of Books

CENTRAL LIBRARY		
Applied Science and Technology Department	77,642	
Art Department	78,139	
Education Department	62,516	
History and Travel Department	102,662	
Humanities Department	300,779	
Music Department	22,397	
Natural Sciences and Useful Arts Department	80,334	
Popular Library:		
Adult	174,073	
Young Adult	76,896	
Social Sciences and Business Department	123,928	
Visual Materials Center	2,116	
Foreign Languages	40,066	
Books for the Blind	83,477	
Thomas Hughes Room	101,780	
EXTENSION AGENCIES		
Branches and Sub-branches	6,740,547	
Traveling Branches	386,367	
Story Caravans	8,453	
Reading and Study Centers	49,124	
School Deposits	353,810	
Business Deposits	28,188	
Special Deposits	83,433	
Total Circulation of Books		8,976,706

Circulation Other Than Books

Pamphlets	34,942	
Periodicals	72,967	
Pictures	172,403	
Music, Bound Volumes and Sheets	10,222	
Phonograph Records	91,428	
Slides	13,226	
Films	66,890	
Filmstrips	3,674	
Total Circulation Other Than Books		465,752
Grand Total Circulation of All Materials		9,442,458

Reference Questions

Central Library	2,338,583	
Branches and Sub-branches	1,900,302	
Total Reference Questions		4,238,885

Number of Cardholders

Central Library and Branches, 3-year cards	730,118	
Local, 1-year cards	61,009	
Total		791,127

COVER — ARTHUR SHAY 2 — ARTHUR SHAY; ARTIST'S CONCEPTION, BEEBY, PURCELL, AND CUTHBERT, AND SAMPLE AND POTTER 4 — BEEBY, PURCELL, AND CUTHBERT, AND SAMPLE AND POTTER 5 — HEDRICH-BLESSING, CHICAGO 8 — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURE 9 — ARTHUR SHAY 10 — ARTHUR SHAY 12, 13, 16 — ARTHUR SHAY

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

1971

4

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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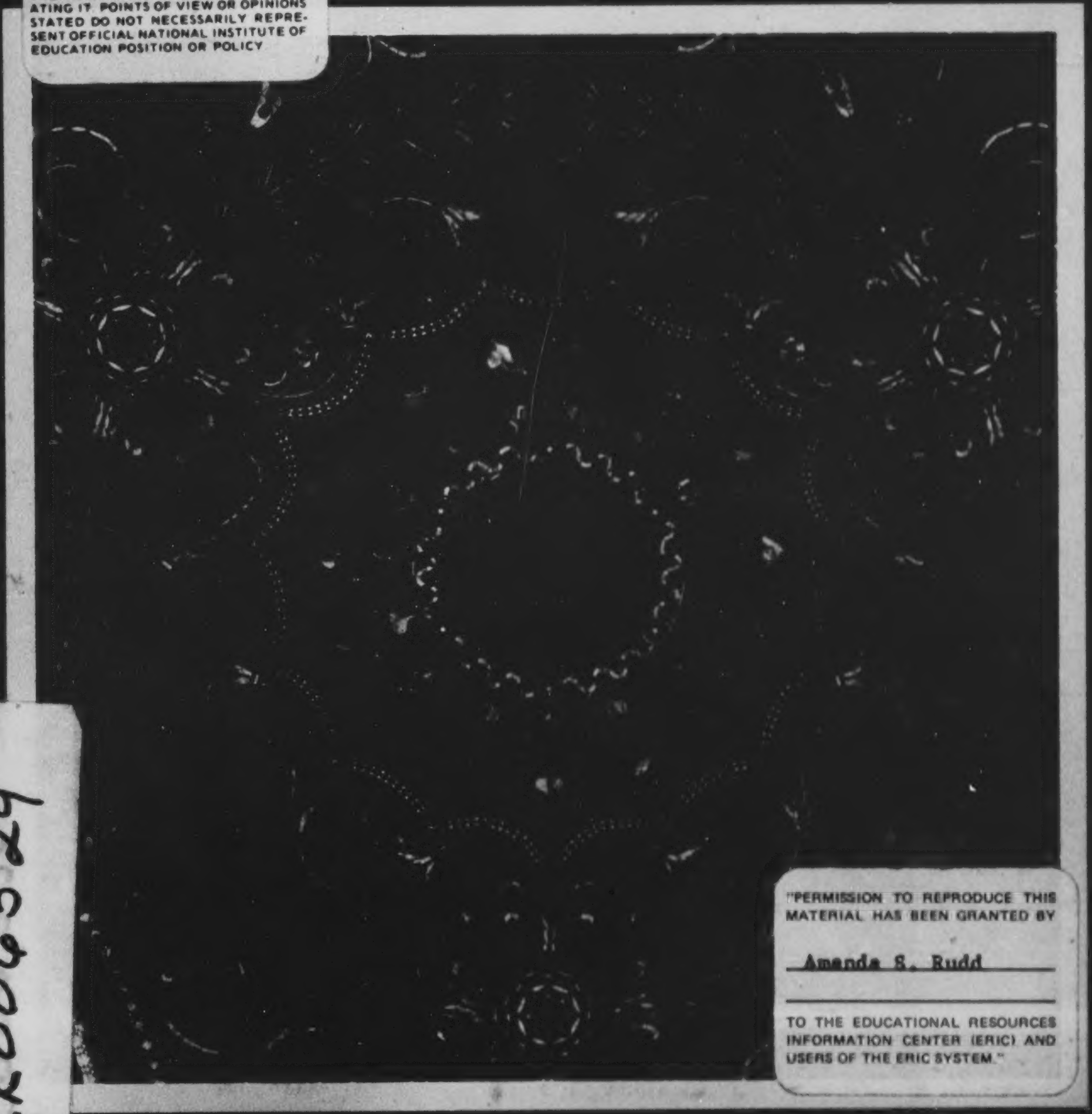

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

IR006529

37

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Leslie J. Sorenson, *Vice-President*

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Louis A. Lerner
Mrs. William Sylvester White
Dr. John Hope Franklin
Stanley Balzekas, Jr.

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Dr. Alex Ladenson, *Chief Librarian*
Leonard H. Frieser, *Deputy Chief Librarian*

Cover:
Lucernis Accensis Fideliter Ministro—Latin inscription at southwest corner of Humanities Department: "I assist faithfully in the lighting of the lamp."

78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602: The Chicago Public Library

Centennial

With the centennial of the Library approaching, considerable time was devoted during the year to planning a suitable year-long observance. A staff committee, with Board assistance, drafted a schedule of events and activities to call attention to the role and achievements of the Library in the life of the city.

The Library obtained a grant of $22,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to stage a series of lectures on the general theme "The City in Its Historic and Philosophic Context." Eight scholars and writers have been invited to make major addresses: Saul Bellow, Asa Briggs, Gwendolyn Brooks, Kenneth Dike, Charles Frankel, Martin Marty, Herbert J. Muller, and George Steiner. The lectures will be taped by radio station WFMT and rebroadcast. It is also planned to publish the series as a book.

Other major events planned include the following:

1. A series of five chamber music concerts by the Chicago Symphony String Quartet to be held in the Central Library auditorium.

2. A city-wide schedule of programs entitled "Chicago: City of Many Heritages." All of the various ethnic groups of Chicago will be invited to present programs at the Central Library and in the branches, covering the entire spectrum of the folk arts. Stanley Balzekas, Jr., a member of the Library Board, has promoted this program and served as special consultant.

3. In cooperation with the Adult Education Council, an exhibit and four noon-hour talks on prominent figures in the history of Chicago.

4. In conjunction with the Illinois Arts Council, a city-wide program of poetry readings to be held in branch libraries during National Library Week.

5. In cooperation with the Friends of the Chicago Public Library, a book-and-author luncheon to be held at the Central Library, and a series of concerts by Jazz, Ltd.

6. The entire April 1972 issue of *Illinois Libraries*, the official monthly publication of the Illinois State Library, to be devoted to the Chicago Public Library as a Centennial issue.

During 1971 the Library joined in the observance of the 100th anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire. It was appropriate that this agency do so, for it was the fire that directly prompted the establishment of a public library in Chicago. English sympathizers with the bereft in Chicago banded together and donated hundreds of books, and thousands of others came as gifts from Germany and many places in this country. The Legislature authorized the establishment of municipal libraries, and under this law, a board was appointed and held its first meeting on April 11, 1872. The Library opened its doors on the following January 1.

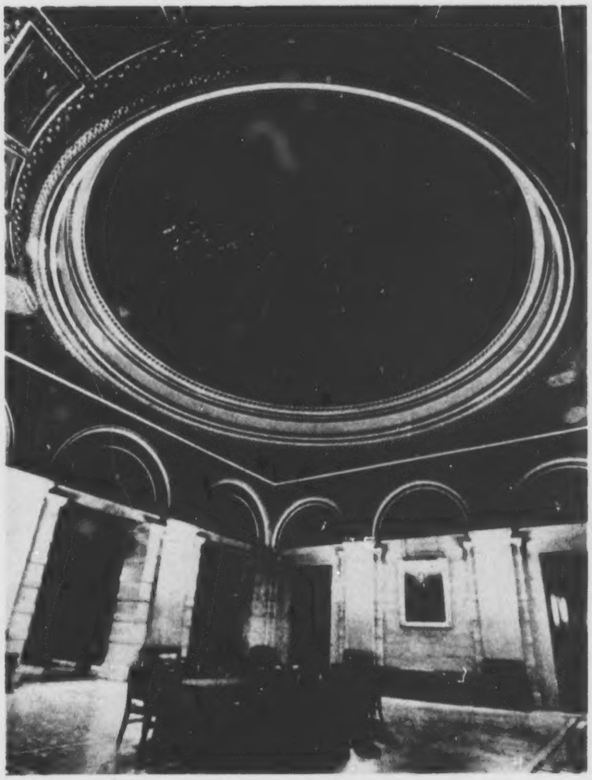
During its 100 years of existence the Library has grown from a single reading room, in an old water tower, to an agency that stretches its influence into every corner of Chicago and into many towns that enjoy its services through our reciprocal borrowing arrangements. Nor is the growth complete. During 1971 plans were made for additional branches, increased services, many new programs. The second 100 years promise to be as fruitful and as growthful as the first 100.□

The Central Library

The problem of the Central Library building continued to absorb a great deal of Board attention during the year. Early in 1971 a resolution was adopted requesting the Public Building Commission of Chicago to undertake the renovation and expansion of the existing building in accordance with the winning architectural plan selected in a nationwide competition that the Library sponsored the previous year. The next important step taken by the Board was the introduction of legislation in the General Assembly authorizing the Board to lease real or personal property from the Public Building Commission of Chicago. Simultaneously with the introduction of the legislation, the Board requested the Chicago Plan Commission to review the winning architectural plan to determine whether it conformed to the overall comprehensive plan of the city. As 1971 came to an end, the Plan Commission had not taken action on this matter.

Nevertheless, to relieve the space crisis at the Central Library, important changes were made in public service during the year. The most significant was the reorganization of the Reference Department and the creation of an Information Center to consolidate and streamline information service by telephone and in person. The Martin study had recommended the establishment of a unit that would specialize in "quick-information service." Eleven librarians were assigned to the new center, and nine hundred useful reference sources were added to the existing general encyclopedias and bibliographic resources of the Reference Department. Additional telephone trunks and lines were installed to expedite service. A one-day concentrated workshop was conducted for the staff of the center with all Library department heads participating in order to assure close coordination.

The center opened on September 13, with business brisk from the very beginning. It was able to fill the gap left by the closing of the public information services of both the *Sun-Times/Daily News* and the *Chicago Tribune* offices, which thereupon referred their calls by recorded message to the Central Li-



One famous dome, this above the Randolph Street rotunda.

brary. In person or by telephone, the center provides service at several levels, cutting across subject lines and supplying quick general reference. The center also serves the important function of freeing the subject departments for the handling of more detailed research questions.

Ideally the center should be located on the first floor, if space were available. There it could become the first point of contact for the visitor, providing him with guidance in the use of the Library and helping him to extract information from its resources. Such accommodations will be made when a new or renovated Central Library building is provided. Meanwhile the center is performing a useful service and increasing the impact of the Library throughout the city.

Another change in services of the Central Library was the expansion of the Humanities Department. All periodicals in the humanities were transferred to that department, and a special service desk was set up to make them accessible to the public. Likewise the reference books in the humanities were relocated in a newly created service point and in nearby stacks. This necessitated a major change in stack locations, involving the shifting of books belonging to several departments. New shelving was added wherever possible in the stack areas so that now every available inch of space is being used, including even abandoned elevator shafts.

All departments continued developing their resources and specific subject services during the year. Periodical and serial holdings were increased, and additional and much needed reference works were purchased. More materials on microfilm were bought than ever before. The role of the Central Library is that of a reference and research center, and it was able to continue to develop its distinctive specialized collections in breadth and depth, short of doctoral and post-doctoral resources.☐

Looking through a "Moorish" archway into the Humanities Department.

Branches

Here is what happened in the branch system in 1971:

1. A new building for the West Belmont Branch opened for service on October 30.
2. Three new branches were established in rented quarters in the Southeast, McKinley Park, and Brainerd communities.
3. Two new buildings were under construction for existing branches—Chatham and Edgewater.
4. Two new branches in rented quarters were being prepared for opening, in the Chinatown and Marshall Square communities.
5. The Library made plans for the opening of a fifth reading and study center, and new stops were being added to the schedule of the bookmobile service.

This is a record that was made in a time of scarce money and budget pruning — when some other library systems were curtailing service rather than expanding it. The Board and the administration can take pride in these achievements.

The new West Belmont building, at Narragansett and Barry, is an attractive structure with both exterior and interior walls made of red-and-brown pressed face brick. Slender recessed windows set with solar bronze glass admit light without glare or heat. The overhanging roof consists of weather-resistant clay tiles. The entire building fits graciously and harmoniously into the surrounding residential environment.

The interior of the West Belmont structure consists of two large areas, one for adults and one for children's services. The branch contains 40,000 volumes and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 150. The furniture and fixtures are modern in design, finished in dark oak which blends well with the brick interior. Wall-to-wall carpeting is provided in all public areas. The grounds are beautifully landscaped with evergreen shrubs and small trees.

The Library system received a grant of $114,000 under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act for the construction of the new Chatham building at 79th Street and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive. It will open for service sometime during 1972, as will the Edgewater Branch, at Broadway and Elmdale. Though differing in architectural design, they are both provided with the same basic facilities.

The Library system leased properties for branches in Chinatown and Marshall Square. In both communities, rental space is at a premium, and it was with a good deal of satisfaction that the administration was able to obtain central locations in both.

The fifth reading and study center will be opened at the Cabrini-Green housing development. (Four others are in operation already.) Three new traveling branch stops were established: at 8245 South Kedzie Avenue, 5555 West Madison Street, and 28th and Shields streets. ☐

Operation Outreach

The Library continues to focus many of its efforts and resources upon programs for low income areas.

A grant of $181,000 was received from the Model Cities Program to carry on a bussing project in ten schools situated in the target areas of the city. Fifteen classes from each of the ten schools are bussed to the nearest branch library one day a week for a full semester. Half the one-hour library period is devoted to a cultural and educational program, the other half to browsing. Each child may borrow several books and return them the following visit. More than nine thousand elementary school students participate in this undertaking. The supporting staff for the project is recruited from the local communities, as required under the terms of the grant. After a series of intensive training sessions, the recruits are assigned to assist the professional staff. We consider this project an excellent vehicle for introducing the underprivileged child to the public library and to the world of books.

The Library has also obtained a federal grant of $149,000 under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act to extend special services to Spanish-speaking persons living on the Near North Side of Chicago. The project is intended to encourage greater use of the Library's resources and to develop an understanding of how the Library can better serve the Spanish-speaking population of Chicago. A strong Neighborhood Library Council has improved the quality of the project. The council has worked closely with the administration in program planning and in other matters.

A number of other unique and innovative programs were initiated by the Library. In May, a Young Chicago Filmmakers' Festival, open to high school and college students and young amateurs not in school, received considerable attention in the press and on radio and television. Richard Christiansen of the *Chicago Daily News* wrote in *Panorama*:

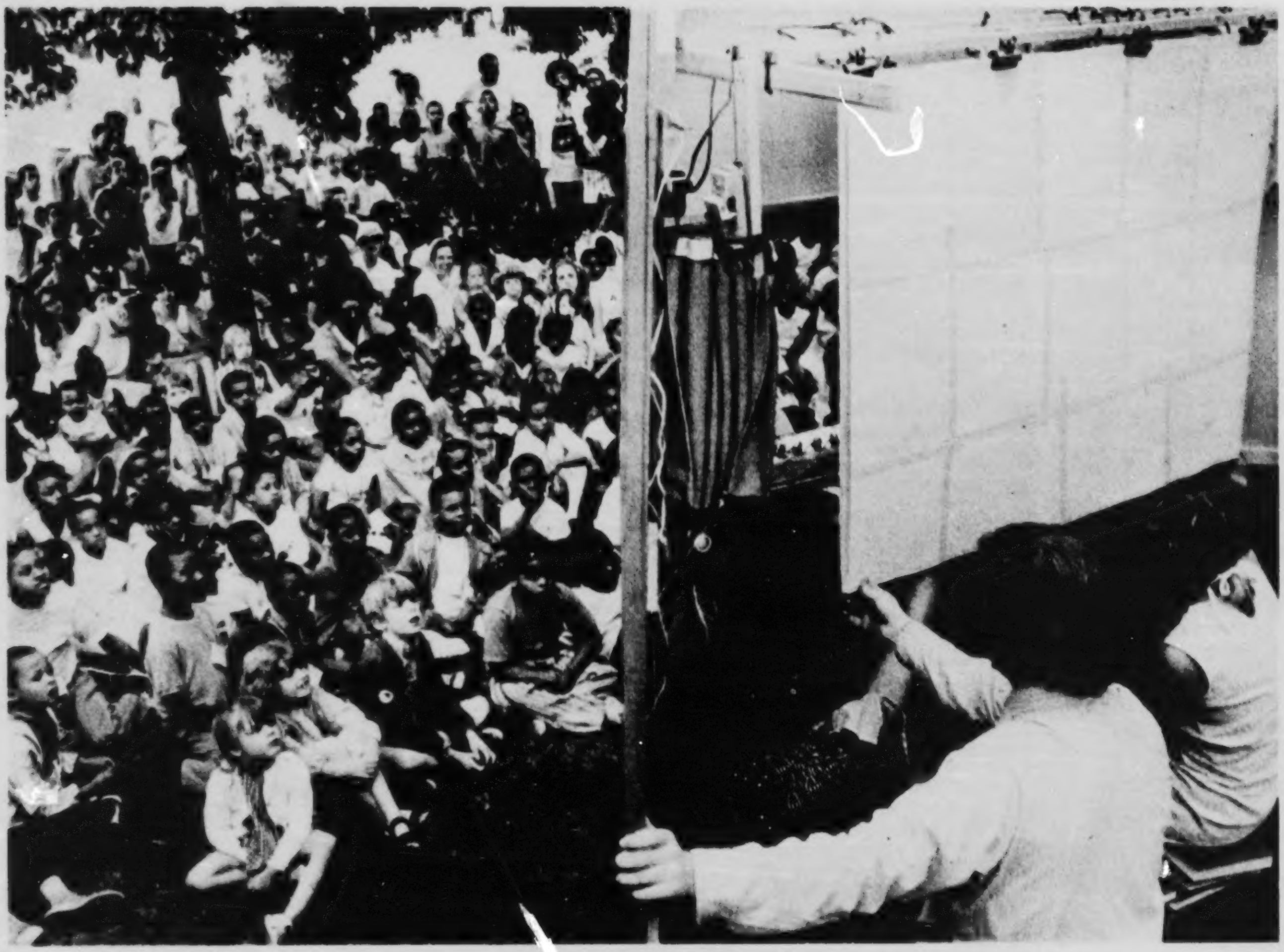
> In terms of the care and enthusiasm with which the Filmmakers' Festival was carried through and in terms of the genuine good will it generated for the library, it was, I believe a fine achievement.

During the summer months, in cooperation with the Chicago Park District, storytelling programs for children were conducted in Grant Park.

On October 16 at the Central Library, the Library sponsored a "Reading Workshop for Volunteer Tutors" designed for nonteachers interested in helping children in after-school remedial programs. A roster of seven distinguished specialists participated in this program. The workshop was part of the Chicago Public Library's plan to make its resources increasingly available to the public, and to help other social and educational agencies to coordinate their activities with the total volunteer tutoring program of the city. The workshop not only provided practical information for the tutor, but in addition, each of the three hundred registrants received a copy of *Tips for Tutors, a Manual for Reading Improvement*, a thirty-two page manual recently published by the Library which has received national attention.

Another event of considerable import was the Children's Book Festival, jointly produced by the Library and the Museum of Science and Industry. Over three thousand children's books published in 1970-71 were attractively displayed on colorful racks. Approximately 35,000 youngsters visited the Festival. Over fifty authors and illustrators of children's books from the Chicago area, as well as three from New York, were present to greet and talk to the young people and their parents.

The Library cooperated with the Board of Education on a number of projects. In connection with the extended school year program, the Library has made special materials and services available to students who are attending classes under this plan. The Library collaborated with the educational staff in planning the proposed bilingual centers for Spanish-speaking communities to be established by the Board of Education.



Puppet shows in the park, a regular summer feature of the children's department of the Chicago Public Library.

The Chicago Public Library is deeply committed to reach out into the low-income areas of the city and to serve the people of these neighborhoods by enriching and improving the pattern of their lives so that they can make their contributions to this great metropolis, the nation, and the world. During 1971, the reach out programs were broadened and intensified with the ultimate aim of helping to transform the underprivileged areas into strong and wholesome communities.☐

[illegible] 44

Regional Centers

Plans for the first Regional Library Center moved closer to realization during 1971. This new facility, to be erected at 95th and Halsted Streets on a tract of land with a total area of 51,254 square feet, is designed to serve a population of about 300,000 persons. The center, by act of the Board of Directors, will be named for Carter G. Woodson, the distinguished black historian known as "the father of Negro history."

The broad aims of the regional center concept as formulated in the Martin study are as follows:

1. Provide book resources for mature readers with a collection that is marked by both breadth and depth of holdings in a wide range of subjects.
2. Provide book resources supplementing school and college libraries, serving advanced high school students engaged in accelerated programs and college students in the first two years of higher education as they broaden the scope of their academic development.
3. Provide periodicals and documents for students and adults, carrying current and back files of a wide list of journals.
4. Provide the newer media for an age of electronic communication, equipped with listening and viewing facilities for records, tapes, films, filmstrips, cassettes, and similar resources.
5. Guide the use of resources for self education, supplying information and reference services together with reading guidance.
6. Serve as a connecting link with central resources by maintaining access with the Central Library through facsimile transmission.
7. Serve as a local branch outlet by performing the function of a local branch for the immediately adjacent community.

To draft a building program statement for the Woodson Regional Center, the Board early in 1971 employed Robert J. Rohlf, a nationally known library building consultant who served on the staff of the Library of Congress in the planning of the new James Madison Memorial Building. In May, Mr. Rohlf submitted a detailed program which was reviewed by Dr. Eliza A. Gleason, Assistant Chief Librarian-Regional Library Centers, and then approved by the Board. At its October meeting, the Board authorized the City Architect to proceed with the preliminary architectural plans for the building. In the interim careful attention has been given to developing a list of titles to be purchased for the new center, including its periodical holdings.

The new center will also house the Vivian G. Harsh Collection of Afro-American History and Literature, now at the Hall Branch. This collection consists of over 7,000 titles, 350,000 manuscripts on microfilm, 200 rolls of microfilm on "The History of the Black Worker as Found in the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices," a complete back file of many important journals and newspapers, and current subscriptions to 55 periodicals relating to Afro-American history and literature. Dr. John Hope Franklin, member of the Library Board and eminent University of Chicago historian, has been serving as special adviser to the Harsh Collection, and Donald F. Joyce has been named curator.

In a collateral development, the Library entered into an agreement with G.K. Hall and Company of Boston for the publication of the *Chicago Afro-American Union Analytic Catalog: An Index to Materials on the Afro-American in Principal Libraries of Chicago.* This catalog of 75,000 cards is being published in five volumes. It will offer a guide to source materials covering every phase of Afro-American history and literature.☐

Staff and Administration

One of the major tasks that public libraries face is finding ways to wed the printed word to the electronic impulse. It is vital that the computer, facsimile transmission, laser beam, microphotography, television, and radio become everyday tools of the librarian. To ease its way into the future world of electronics, the Chicago Public Library took a number of important steps in 1971.

The Board adopted a resolution requesting the City Council to assign one or more cable television channels for the exclusive use of the Library. CATV will permit the instantaneous transmission of printed resources from the Central Library to the regional centers; provide an effective communication system between library agencies; and make possible the televising of library programs to wide audiences.

Electronics are also involved in an experiment that will be conducted at the Portage-Cragin Branch Library, one of our very active new agencies. A federal grant of $90,184 was obtained under the Library Services and Construction Act for a pilot project to test multimedia devices, including video recordings, cassettes, filmstrips, transparencies, teaching machines, and similar developments in this growing field.

Meanwhile, conventional radio and television will be increasingly used to broaden the Library's appeal to, and impact upon, people. Barbara Moro, who has had considerable experience in the broadcast media, was added to the staff of the Office of Public Information as radio and television producer. Through the cooperation of WEFM, one of Chicago's fine FM stations, she produced a weekly library program under the imaginative title "A Place for All Reasons." Other radio and television programs were under consideration. The Office of Public Information was itself created in 1971, under the direction of Hoke Norris, formerly of the Chicago *Sun-Times* and *Daily News*. In addition to the radio and television activities, he directs four sections: publicity, displays and graphics, publications, and printing and duplicating.

Other staff changes were made as a result of civil service promotional examinations for the position of Librarian III, as recommended by the Martin survey. Twenty-nine candidates were appointed. One was assigned to each of the subject departments at the Central Library to serve as a first assistant to the department head, and others were placed in branch services and in special areas. Under the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, thirteen persons were assigned to the Library, with their full salaries paid by the federal government. This additional manpower has been quite helpful at the same time that it has provided gainful jobs for the unemployed.

Interlibrary cooperation was one of the major goals of the year. The Library entered into reciprocal borrowing agreements with four public library systems in Chicago's metropolitan area. The Chicago Public Library will render services without charge to residents served by such member libraries of these systems as have individually subscribed to these agreements. In turn, the member libraries will serve the citizens of Chicago without charge. Residents of communities whose libraries have not concluded reciprocal agreements with the Chicago system must pay a fee of $20 per family for a Chicago library card.

The Library also led in the formation of the Illinois Regional Library Council designed to promote cooperation among all types of libraries in the Chicago area. The council consists of some eighty-five members, including university, college, public, special, and school libraries.

The aim of both the reciprocal borrowing agreements and the regional council is to make library service universally available to all, in keeping with the modern trend toward free access to the total bibliographical resources of a metropolitan area. If the libraries of the area can eliminate unnecessary duplication of materials, particularly expensive items, they can operate at greatly reduced costs and increased efficiency.

The Library received numerous gifts during 1971, and they are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Montgomery Ward & Co. contributed $25,000 in honor of its founder, Aaron Montgomery Ward, for the support of a special collection in the environmental field.

Edward H. Weiss, advertising executive and president of the Friends of the Chicago Public Library, donated a collection of autographs of prominent persons and a valuable group of prints to be housed in the Art Department.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert R. Nunn gave a collection of autographed letters, chiefly in the field of nineteenth-century French literature and history.

The W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation made a gift of $1,000 to support a camera club project at the Bezazian Branch Library for boys and girls in the Uptown area.

The Continental Illinois National Bank of Chicago gave $250 for the purchase of books.

There were several contributors of prizes awarded in the Young Chicago Filmmakers' Festival: The Inland Book Distributors, paperback film libraries; Sears, Roebuck and Company, $100 gift certificate; Baker and Taylor Company, $100; Talman Federal Savings, $100; Bell & Howell, a Canon Auto Zoom 518 Super 8mm camera; Midwest Visual Equipment Company, an Audiotronics Classette 141 tape recorder; and Cummins-Engine Foundation, $500.

Total circulation of library materials in 1971 for the entire system was 9,548,277 as compared with 9,442,458 in 1970, an increase of 1.12 percent. The number of persons using the Central Library rose from 1,765,322 in 1970 to 1,832,784 in 1971, a gain of 3.6 percent. Although there was a general decline in circulation in most branch agencies, there were increases ranging from 4.6 to 53 percent in book circulation in six of the branches located in underprivileged, low-income areas. This was due primarily to the bussing of children from public schools to branch libraries under a Model Cities project.

Two members of the Library board gained national recognition. Board president Ralph G. Newman was elected chairman of the newly created Urban Library Trustees Council. Louis A. Lerner was appointed by President Nixon to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.☐

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS:

1971 Tax Receipts	$12,910,783	
State and Federal Funds	2,007,911	
Fines	302,139	
Investment Income	53,902	
Other Sources	157,106	
Interfund Transfers	611,704	
Total		$16,043,545

EXPENDITURES:

1970 Vouchers Paid in 1971	$ 473,250	
Salaries	10,190,960	
Books	1,185,697	
Hospitalization	300,289	
Rental of Property	235,094	
Bookbinding	178,962	
Heat, Light and Power	170,599	
Repairs to Property	160,725	
Construction	157,548	
Stationery and Office Supplies	146,087	
Furniture and Fixtures	121,118	
Insurance	75,276	
Materials and Supplies	72,090	
Telephone and TWX Service	59,198	
Postage	57,800	
Office Machines	45,053	
Rental of Equipment	41,689	
Fuel, Oil and Coal	40,794	
Local Transportation and Model Cities Bussing Project	40,512	
Engineering	33,992	
Vehicles	26,515	
Maintenance and Operation of Motor Vehicles	25,584	
Repairs to Equipment	25,486	
Publications	22,903	
Miscellaneous	101,449	
Total		$13,988,670
Cash Balance, December 31, 1971	$ 3,319,380	
Less Liabilities Remaining Unpaid December 31, 1971	1,264,505	
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures		2,054,875
Total		$16,043,545

Statistics

CENTRAL LIBRARY		
Applied Science and Technology Department	91,857	
Art Department	86,366	
Education Department	62,189	
History and Travel Department	96,225	
Humanities Department	298,053	
Music Department	21,841	
Natural Sciences and Useful Arts Department	85,742	
Popular Library		
Adult	189,455	
Young Adult	78,253	
Social Sciences and Business Department	114,946	
Visual Materials Center	2,371	
Foreign Languages	34,696	
Thomas Hughes Room	97,973	
EXTENSION AGENCIES		
Branches and Sub-branches	6,678,274	
Traveling Branches	339,587	
Reading and Study Centers	34,730	
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	90,483	
School Deposits	486,800	
Portable Libraries	70,970	
Business Deposits	25,822	
Special Deposits	85,501	
Total Circulation of Books		9,072,134

Pamphlets	34,582	
Periodicals	70,587	
Pictures	152,969	
Music, Bound Volumes and Sheets	6,481	
Phonograph Records	119,595	
Slides	12,285	
Films (16mm)	74,370	
Films (8mm)	1,441	
Filmstrips	3,833	
Total Circulation Other Than Books		476,143
Grand Total Circulation Of All Materials		9,548,277

Central Library	2,339,064	
Branches and Sub-branches	1,947,643	
Total Reference Questions		4,286,707

Central Library and Branches, 3-year cards	729,323	
Local, 1-year cards	79,636	
Total		808,959

COVER *HARR, HEDRICH-BLESSING* **INSIDE COVER** *HARR, HEDRICH-BLESSING* **2** *HARR, HEDRICH-BLESSING* **3** *ARTHUR SHAY* **4** *CHICAGO TRIBUNE (TOP), CHICAGO SUN-TIMES (BOTTOM)* **5** *HARR, HEDRICH-BLESSING* **6** *CHICAGO TRIBUNE* **7** *CHICAGO SUN-TIMES* **8** *CHICAGO TRIBUNE (UPPER LEFT), HARR, HEDRICH-BLESSING (UPPER RIGHT), CHICAGO SUN-TIMES (LOWER RIGHT)* **9** *HARR, HEDRICH-BLESSING* **12** *CHICAGO SUN-TIMES*

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The Chicago Public Library
1972 Annual Report

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Dr. Eliza A. Gleason, *Assistant Chief Librarian – Regional Centers*
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Centennial

In 1972 the Chicago Public Library celebrated its one hundredth birthday.

The centennial was distinguished by dozens of programs—some of them spectacular, some quiet, informative, thought-provoking, entertaining, all of them full of the life and the intelligence and vitality that make a great city and a great library.

The sponsorship of the centennial programs was divided between the Library itself and the Friends of the Chicago Public Library, which was revived late in 1971 under the leadership of Edward H. Weiss and a dynamic group of other Chicagoans. The attendance of all these centennial programs totaled many thousands, including the multitude that crowded Michigan Avenue for the Friends' great book sale in August. That attendance was the largest that any event achieved during the year, the second being for the Friends' open house at the Central Library on October 8, when twenty-five hundred Chicagoans came together to celebrate the Library's birthday.

A log of the centennial year shows that the first program held specifically in honor of the Library's one hundredth birthday was a concert by the Chicago Symphony String Quartet on January 9—the first of a series of five given at the Library during the winter and spring by that noted musical organization. Appropriately, one of the last centennial programs scheduled in 1972 was another concert by this quartet, on November 19, in a series of five sponsored by the Friends of the Chicago Public Library. All together, nearly three thousand persons attended the seven concerts in 1972.

The year, in fact, was marked by several splendid centennial series. One of them consisted of the more than fifty programs and a dozen exhibits presented under the general name "Chicago, City of Many Heritages." A Library board member, Stanley Balzekas, Jr., suggested the series and served as its counselor during the year. Donald Schabel, head of the History and Travel Department, produced the series, which drew a total attendance of nearly nine thousand. Beginning on January 26, with "Shir," a new organization devoted to the performance of Jewish music, the series presented a total of about twenty Chicago groups in programs devoted to their cultures, traditions, and literature—Jewish, Swiss, Norwegian, Black, Irish, Croatian, Polish, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian, Serbian, German, Japanese, Lithuanian, Brazilian, American Indian, and Latin (plus one program of mixed folk music and dance from around the world). Of these programs, twenty-six were presented in twelve of the Library system's branches (Kelly, King, Douglass, Hild, Tuley Park, South Chicago, Brighton Park, Jefferson, Chicago Lawn, Scottsdale, Roden, and Portage-Cragin). Song, dance, food, verse, drama, clothing, holiday celebrations—all these were included in this colorful, entertaining, and instructive series.

Saul Bellow

One of the most distinguished series of lectures ever held in Chicago brought eight great world figures to the Library during the fall. Their appearances were made possible by a $22,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. They addressed themselves to the general subject "The City in Historic and Philosophic Context"—a rubric under which they considered the city, ancient and modern, from the standpoints of its problems, its promises, its failures, its successes. The series was considered particularly appropriate to a time in which the great metropolitan centers are being subjected to stresses and strains that would destroy less hardy organisms. Some of the speakers were optimistic about the city, some pessimistic. Will the city survive? Some said yes. Some said no—a qualified no, with a suggestion that the city will at least change its form during a long evolutionary process.

The guide and counsel for the series, who performed splendid service to the Library in selecting the speakers, was Dr. John Hope Franklin, member of the Library board and distinguished professor of history at the University of Chicago.

The speakers and respondents were:

September 26—Dr. Asa Briggs, vice-chancellor, University of Sussex, England; Edmund N. Bacon, former executive director of the City Planning Commission of Philadelphia (presiding, Dr. Alex Ladenson, chief librarian).

October 3—Dr. George Steiner, Churchill College, Cambridge University, England; Dr. John R. Seeley, of the Scientific Analysis Corporation, Berkeley, California (presiding, Dr. Franklin).

October 10—Saul Bellow, Chicago novelist, twice receiver of the National Book Award, professor of English, University of Chicago; Dr. St. Clair Drake, professor of anthropology, Stanford University (presiding, Dr. Robert E. Strotz, president of Northwestern University).

Dr. Martin Marty

October 17—Dr. Herbert J. Muller, distinguished service professor of English and government at Indiana University; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, distinguished professor of urban affairs and director of the Urban Research Center of Hunter College, City University of New York (presiding, Ralph G. Newman, president of the board of directors of the Library).

October 31—Dr. Charles Frankel, Old Dominion Professor of Philosophy and Public Affairs at Columbia University; Melvin M. Webber, professor of city planning and chairman of the Center for Planning and Development Research, University of California, Berkeley (presiding, Dr. Rolf Weil, president of Roosevelt University).

November 14—Gwendolyn Brooks, Pulitzer Prize poet and poet laureate of Illinois; respondent, Studs Terkel, Chicago author and WFMT radio star (presiding, Norman Ross, vice-president and head of the Public Affairs Division, First National Bank of Chicago).

November 21—Dr. Martin Marty, University of Chicago, National Book Award winner, distinguished theologian and church historian; Dr. Raymond Mack, vice-president and dean of faculties at Northwestern University (presiding, Circuit Court Judge Margaret G. O'Malley).

November 28—Dr. Kenneth Onwuka Dike, professor of history at Harvard University; Gerard Piel, publisher of *Scientific American* (presiding, Dr. Edward H. Levi, president of the University of Chicago).

The series generated considerable interest among journalists, broadcasters, and book publishers. One front page story in the *Chicago Tribune* and a long story inside the *Sun-Times* reported Saul Bellow's view of Chicago. WFMT recorded the lectures for later broadcast (and scheduled five of them for March and April, 1973). Dr. Franklin was hopeful that the University of Chicago Press would publish the lectures as a book. And Dr. Ladenson expected that this would be the first of several Library series of such distinction.

Above: Receiving a first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica– Dr. Alex Ladenson, Mayor Richard J. Daley, Charles E. Swanson, president of the publishing firm, library director Stanley Balzekas, Jr., and board president Ralph G. Newman.

Opposite page: Japanese dancer, performing at one of the "Heritage" programs.

The Equity Library Theatre returned to the Library twice during the year in one-act comedies, in February and March with "Overruled" by George Bernard Shaw, "On the Harmfulness of Tobacco" by Anton Chekhov, and "In the Shadow of the Glen" by J. M. Synge; and in November and December with "The Affected Ladies" by Moliere and "The Boor" by Chekhov. Arrangements for the two series were made by Joe Bell, who also directed the Moliere.

Another Chicago institution, the Old Town School of Folk Music, presented two centennial recitals at the Central Library, on April 14 and May 19. Win Stracke was among the performers, as was his successor as director of the school, Ray Tate.

Centennial poetry readings were held during Library Week, in April, at the Central Library and at twenty-three of the branches, under the joint sponsorship of the Library and the Illinois Arts Council. The series drew a total attendance of 770. The poets included an American Indian and Italians, Latins, Lithuanians, Germans, Poles, and Blacks. On June 16, Gwendolyn Brooks came to the auditorium at the Central Library to read her poems and to award prizes in her annual poetry contest for Illinois school students. This event was also sponsored by the Library and the Arts Council.

Several of the exhibits in the first floor corridor of the Central Library were associated with the centennial.

The Adult Education Council of Greater Chicago presented in April an exhibit with the theme "The People Who Made Chicago Great"—pictures and memorabilia of the past one hundred years. This was associated with another of the council's Library centennial programs, a series of lectures in the auditorium of the Central Library by leading authorities on the lives of Chicagoans. Harry Barnard spoke on Governor John P. Altgeld, Herman Kogan on Jane Addams, Elmer Gertz on Carl Sandburg, and Arthur Weinberg on Clarence Darrow.

Two Chicago firms that celebrated their one hundredth anniversaries in 1972 also presented corridor exhibits: Crackerjack in July and Montgomery Ward and Company in October. The Library's own historical exhibit was on display in the corridor in August. The last exhibit of the year, from Encyclopaedia Britannica, dramatized that venerable publication's more than two centuries. In June the Britannica had presented to the Library a copy of its first edition dated 1771, a three-volume set containing 2,689 pages (the encyclopaedia now contains 28,744 pages in 24 volumes).

On July 20, a reception was held at the Central Library for the receipt of a gift from Queen Elizabeth II—an autographed, handbound, gold-tooled volume entitled *Buckingham Palace and Its*

Treasures. The book was presented by Ralph Daniell, the British Consul General in Chicago, and accepted by Mr. Newman. The guest speaker for the presentation ceremony was Robert Cromie, book critic and television personality. The event was jointly sponsored by the Friends of the Chicago Public Library, the Consul General, and the Library board. The gift was historically appropriate. Queen Elizabeth's great-great grandmother, Queen Victoria, gave the Library's first board of directors a handsome autographed volume, *The Early Years of the Prince Consort*, which is still among the Library's treasures. This was one of some eight thousand books contributed by the citizens of Great Britain to help establish the Library after the Great Fire of 1871.

Dr. Ladenson spoke at the Library twice during centennial events in March. He gave the Thursday lecture on March 2, an address entitled "Looking Back One Hundred Years," and later in the month spoke at a dinner meeting of the Friends of Literature, held in the Rotunda in honor of the centennial.

The revival of the Friends resulted in the presentation of a number of distinguished centennial events under the direction of their program chairman, Don Roth. The first series sponsored by the Friends brought Jazz, Ltd. to the Library for four concerts, on March 26, April 16 and 30, and May 21. This famous group, under the direction of Bill Reinhardt, played for years on Chicago's Near North Side, giving the city the best Dixieland music to be found north of New Orleans.

On June 1, the Friends sponsored the first of two Book and Author luncheons at the Central Library. The inaugural luncheon presented Stephen Birmingham, Cyrus Colter, and Bill Mauldin. The master of ceremonies for both programs was Herman Kogan, distinguished Chicago historian, writer, and critic. The speakers at the second luncheon, on October 24, were Tom Fitzpatrick, A.E. Hotchner, and Emily Kimbrough.

The biggest, noisiest, most profitable, and in many ways most enjoyable event of the centennial year was the Friends' book sale on August 22—the sale of the century, as it was called. Mrs. Robert Samuels, general chairman of the sale, assembled and supervised dozens of Friends volunteers. The Library contributed some twenty thousand volumes it no longer needed. They were arrayed in stalls along Michigan Avenue, directly to the east of the Central Library. The area was gay with balloons, signs, and the hats and aprons of the Friends volunteers. Uncounted multitudes thronged to the scene—surely the largest crowd to attend a Library affair. They bought some eighteen thousand books at twenty-five cents each—a total of $4,500 in cash that went into the Library's operating fund. The publicity that resulted was no doubt also of great value to the Library. All four metropolitan papers carried stories and pictures; the major television stations broadcast film clips; and many radio stations included the event in their news broadcasts.

Right: A gala occasion–the Friends' book sale of the century.

The Friends' fall season at the Library opened with the Friends' president, Mr. Weiss, speaking at the Central Library on September 21 about his career as an artist. He related his experiences during his painting of the portraits of many of today's eminent citizens.

The open house celebration, on October 8, was the idea of Mr. Weiss. It was a gay, crowded, musical event that brought twenty-five hundred Chicagoans, including Mayor and Mrs. Daley, to the Central Library. Mrs. Daley was honorary chairman of the event (her husband proclaimed it "Chicago Public Library Day"), and the general operating chairman was Mrs. Jean Howard. Bill Reinhardt's Jazz, Ltd. Band played on Michigan Avenue near Randolph, and inside, the Joe De Salvo Trio, the Rennie Collins Trio, and the Red Saunders Quartet played continuously, courtesy of the American Federation of Musicians, Local 10-208, and the Music Performance Trust Funds. The Kitchens of Sara Lee donated a two-hundred-pound cake that Mrs. Daley cut (it was then delivered to the children at Children's Memorial Hospital). Other contributors to

Chicago
Public
Library

Left: Mayor Richard J. Daley cuts the birthday cake at the Friends' open house.

Right: The Chicago Symphony String Quartet in the Central Library auditorium.

the day's success were the Park District and the Allied Florists Association of Chicago, greenery and live flowers; the Public Building Commission of Chicago, platforms for the entertainers; the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, an exhibit of picture phones; Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus, two clowns; and the Key Club of Mather High School, who blew up the hundreds of balloons that were given visiting children. Charlotte Dombrowski and Jane Reilly were present to explain a multimedia display mounted by the Portage-Cragin Branch. An exhibit from the Vivian G. Harsh Collection, at the Hall Branch, was arranged by its curator, Donald Joyce, and Dr. Eliza Gleason, assistant chief librarian for regional library centers. Special equipment was exhibited by the Library's department for the blind and physically handicapped, and Donald Schabel, head of the History and Travel Department, explained the use of microfiche to the many visitors.

A good time was had by all, and again the aftermath of publicity in radio, television, and newspapers was extensive.

The Friends also used the open house to inaugurate the sale of a thousand commemorative bronze medallions they had struck in celebration of the Library's centennial. The medallion is inscribed on its face with the exterior of the Central Building and the dates 1872-1972, and on the reverse with a reproduction of a photograph of Carl Sandburg by Edward Steichen and a line from a Sandburg poem, "For You," which goes: "May the peace of great books be with you." Mr. Weiss made a special presentation of the medallion to Mrs. Daley at the open house.

The Friends' sponsorship of the concerts of the Chicago Symphony String Quartet enabled the Library to continue to present this famous group to the people of Chicago. The first concert sponsored by the Friends was held on October 22, before an audience that overflowed the auditorium, and the second on November 19. (The series continued into the new year, with programs on January 21, February 25, and March 25.)

The centennial year was nearing its end. But there remains one event to give special treatment—the meeting of the board of directors at City Hall on April 11, exactly one hundred years after the first meeting of the first Library board. A century ago board president Thomas Hoyne and his colleagues were struggling to establish the library. Some twelve thousand books had arrived as gifts from England and other nations for the devastated city. Urgent matters on early agendas concerned temporary housing for the books, reading rooms, site selection, permanent building plans, levying and collecting taxes.

Dr. Preston Bradley, a director of the Library since 1925, was the principal speaker at the 1972 commemoration. Others on the program were Deputy Mayor David Stahl; Mr. Newman; Dr. Charles G. Hurst, president of Malcolm X College; Patrick O'Malley, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission and member of the mayor's committee on the future of the Library; Sister Ann Ida Gannon, president of Mundelein College; John H. Johnson, president and publisher of the Johnson Publishing Company; and Mr. Weiss and Dr. Ladenson.

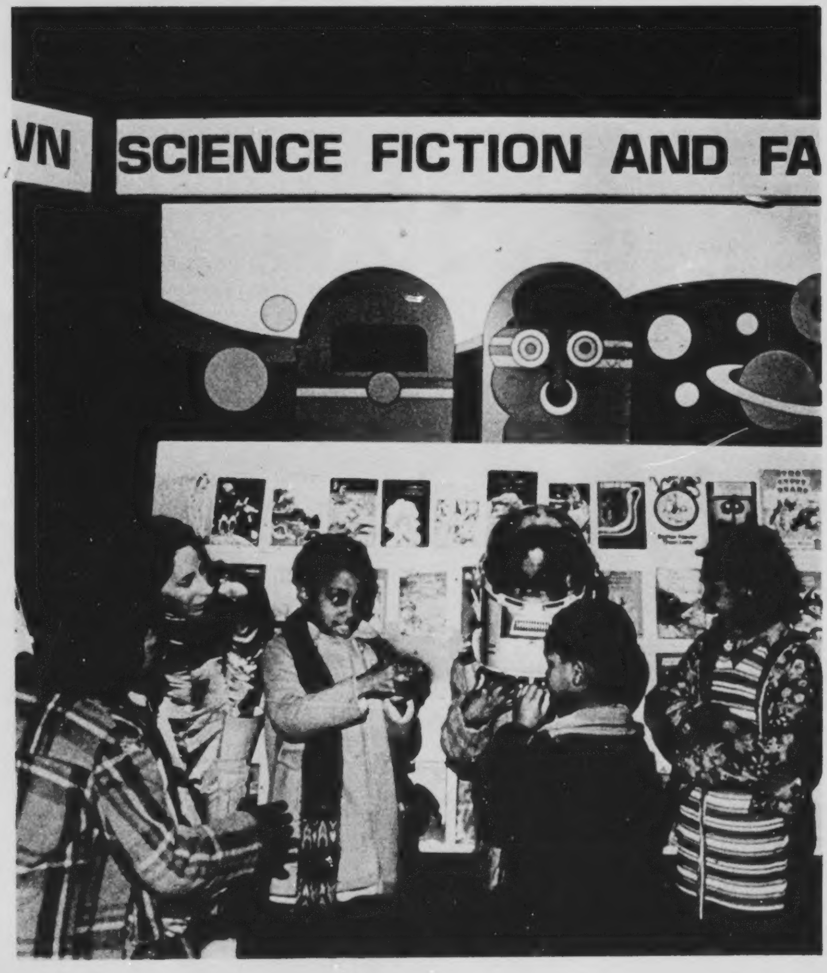
This was largely a ceremonial affair, given over to eulogies and a recital of the Library's history. But if the board had wished, it could have considered, in spirit at least, some of the same problems that confronted the first board. Today the Library does not have enough space for its nearly five million volumes and other materials. It has just passed through a financial crisis—it faced the probability that it would have to curtail its hours of service, reduce purchases of materials, and suspend the erection of new branches unless adequate new funding was provided. But as the year ended it appeared certain that none of these economies would have to be undertaken, for the city administration will come through with the much-needed financing. In addition, the problem of what to do about the Central Library has apparently been resolved. The grand old building on Michigan between Randolph and Washington will be preserved, and a second library will be erected nearby.

Many people contributed to this favorable turn of events. The board, under Mr. Newman, has striven mightily with the city to assure adequate financing. The distinguished series of programs sponsored by the Friends and the National Endowment for the Humanities called the attention of all Chicagoans to the Library and its many services and to its potential as a great cultural center. The Library itself, through its centennial programs, performed the same service. All these activities generated more publicity than the Library has ever before received. The city began to know about us.

The Library is still striving to serve a people ever more demanding (and rightly so) of its resources and facilities.

The second century of the Chicago Public Library has begun.

Central Library

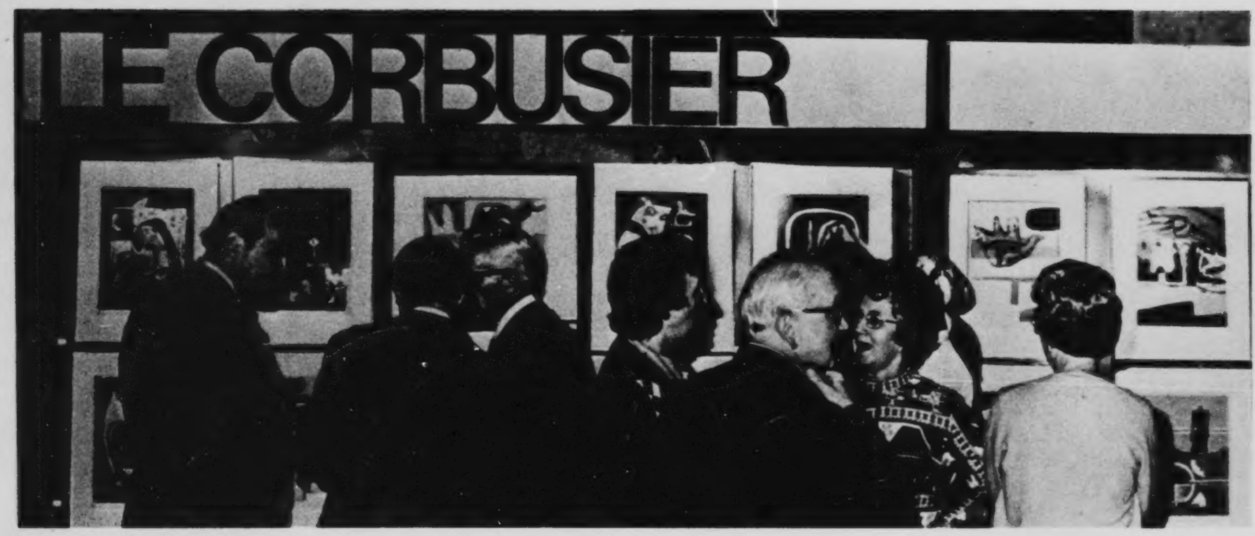


The centennial year proved to be a year of decision for the Central Library. On February 14, 1972, the Central Library Committee was appointed by Mayor Daley to study the future needs of the Central Library and to recommend viable alternative proposals. The committee was composed of Patrick L. O'Malley, chairman, Chicago Plan Commission; Lewis W. Hill, commissioner, Department of Development and Planning; Robert W. Christensen, executive director, Public Building Commission of Chicago; Ralph G. Newman, Louis A. Lerner, and Dr. Ladenson. Stanley Balzekas, Jr., was designated as an alternate member to represent the Library.

The committee initially met on February 25, 1972, and unanimously agreed that the present Chicago Central Library building be preserved. This determination served as the basic cornerstone for the committee as it launched into its study of the Central Library.

Three consulting firms were

The Children's Book Festival–fun and games and learning for all.



retained to assist the committee in this study. The architectural firm of Holabird and Root was commissioned to analyze the scope and cost of preserving and renovating the present building. Library Management and Building Consultants were directed to develop the necessary programs, functions, and space allocations for the existing and proposed facilities. Mid-America Appraisal and Research Corporation was commissioned to provide the site analysis data for the location of a new building.

After numerous meetings and much deliberation, the committee unanimously forwarded the following recommendations to Mayor Daley:

1. The present Central Library building be preserved.
2. The present Central Library be renovated to include modern exiting, lighting, heating, and air conditioning systems while preserving the architectural integrity of the building.
3. The present Central Library building be developed as a Popular Library and Cultural Center.
4. The present Central Library building renovation program be undertaken as soon as possible to make the Library ready for major events planned for the 1976 National Bicentennial Observance.
5. A new Research and Reference Library be built as part of a joint public-private use development.
6. The new Central Research and Reference Library be built at a location to be determined in an area bounded by Lake, Dearborn and Washington Streets and Michigan Avenue.
7. The City invite the participation of the private sector in developing and financing the proposed joint-use complex.
8. All available funding options be considered for financing the rehabilitation of the present Central Library building and the development of the new facility.

On January 22, 1973, the committee met with Mayor Daley and obtained his approval of the above recommendations.

Over 1,500,000 persons frequented the Central Library. They came not only in search of specialized materials which only a reference and research center can supply, but they came to read books and periodicals on a wide range of subjects, to listen to recordings, to view films, and to attend and participate in a number of cultural and educational activities.

An important service expansion at the Central Library was seen in the work of the Information Center set up in 1971 to consolidate and streamline information service by telephone and on the premises. This unit, specializing in quick-information services, felt the impact during the year of the closing of public information services at two Chicago newspapers, a gap which the center moved in to fill. The response of the public to this service has been highly favorable.

Above: Part of the audience at the opening of the Swiss art exhibit.

During the year all subject departments were able to develop their collections in depth. The Library received a grant of $500,000 under the federal Library Services and Construction Act to strengthen its research collection. This grant offered an opportunity to purchase some of the new material and bibliographical resources that met each department's special needs, making it possible for the Central Library to better fulfill its role as a statewide Reference and Research Center.

Since the Central Library is building up specialized collections of breadth and depth, short of doctoral and post-doctoral requirements, the special purchases of each department reflected these goals. The Applied Science and Technology Department, for example, added the seventh and eighth collective indexes of *Chemical Abstracts*. The Humanities Department acquired Lyle Wright's bibliography *American Fiction, 1774-1900* which will give literary scholars and students of Americana a broad spectrum of American life and customs as depicted through novels. The History and Travel Department purchased the *Library of American Civilization*, which consists of some twenty thousand volumes published on microfiche. The Newspaper Service bought early files of the *London Times*. The Social Science Department obtained *Congressional Hearings Supplement of House, Senate, Select and Special Committee Hearings of the 25th to 73rd Congress (1839-1934)*.

Cultural and educational activities of all kinds attracted record attendance at the Central Library. The popular English and Citizenship classes co-sponsored by the Library and the City Colleges of Chicago continued throughout the year, and a new outcome of this association was a most moving and successful reception and naturalization ceremony planned with the Citizenship Council. Another Library "first" saw the auditorium converted into a courtroom as Judge Frank J. McGarr naturalized over two hundred new citizens, and almost an equal number of staff and friends welcomed them to the Library.

The Randolph Street rotunda was the scene of the first Children's Book Festival to be held at the Central Library, and it has been described by outsiders as "the best book fair we have ever had in Chicago." Exhibits occupied the entire rotunda area and the G.A.R. Museum. One of the most successful aspects of the fair was the use of the conference room for visits with authors and artists. The closed-off, quiet location enabled youngsters and guest speakers to really enjoy a leisurely exchange. With realistic scheduling and manageable areas, too, the children had time to see what they had come for.

During the last month of the year the Library exhibited a handsome collection of art by six Swiss sculptors in the Randolph Street Rotunda. The artists represented were Max Bill, Le Corbusier, Alberto Giacometti, Bernhard Luginbuehl, Robert Mueller, and Jean Tinguely. The showing was sponsored by the Consul General of Switzerland, Alexandre C. Manz; the Swiss-American Historical Society; the Swiss Benevolent Society of Chicago; and the Friends of the Chicago Public Library.

Branches & Extensions

In 1967, when the present board and administration assumed authority, there were sixty-one branches. Today there are seventy-two branches and five reading and study centers. Five additional branches are being planned for opening in 1973—the first year of the Library's second century.

During 1972, the Library opened branches in Chinatown and Marshall Square, and a reading and study center at the Cabrini-Green housing project. The opening day at Chinatown brought gifts from the National Library of Taiwan and greetings on decorative paper scrolls from Chinese children in San Francisco and New York. Two new branch buildings in the Edgewater and Chatham communities are in the final stages of completion and will be opened for service early in 1973. The Midwest Branch, 2335 West Chicago Avenue, installed in rented quarters, will also be opened for service early in 1973.

During the year, building plans were approved for a joint school and public library facility in Gately Park which is scheduled for opening in September, 1973. This proposed cooperative experiment between the Board of Education and the Chicago Public Library offers a great opportunity for improving total library service to the community.

Two important innovative projects financed with federal funds were continued during the year. At the Portage-Cragin Branch, the multimedia program utilized such electronic equipment as video tapes, a TV camera and cartridges, cassettes, filmstrips, teaching machines, transparencies, and microfilm. The purpose was to test the feasibility of integrating these new resources with traditional printed materials. A second project, the Neighborhood Library Center at the Lincoln Park Branch, was designed to improve library service to the Spanish-speaking residents of the area. It introduced such programs as full-length feature films, poetry reading, book discussion groups, English classes, job clinic interviews, classes for Spanish-speaking children, and fiestas. These drew a total attendance of approximately seventy-five hundred. In addition, the citizenship and GED classes attracted seventy-eight hundred additional persons. Children were bussed to the branch in a special program modeled after the successful Model Cities experiment, and sixty-eight hundred visits by children occurred during the year. The evening English classes for Spanish-speaking adults were so popular that the Chicago Skills Center transferred the classes to DePaul University campus where more classrooms were available. The community coordinators visited and discussed library service with some forty-four community and school agencies in the Lincoln Park area. As a result of community emphasis, circulation of Spanish books tripled, and the general circulation increased as well.

During the year the Vivian G. Harsh Collection of Afro-American History and Literature, located at Hall Branch Library, received two grants to acquire new materials for its large collection. The Field Foundation of Illinois awarded a $15,000 grant to be used to purchase a Black Culture Collection on microfilm taken from books and other materials in the Atlanta University Library. A $90,000 grant to continue to strengthen the collection was received from the Illinois State Library under the Library Services and Construction Act.

Also during the year two additional grants were awarded:

(1) to finance the establishment of a neighborhood library and information center in the Pilsen community, $85,000;

(2) to improve library services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped, $25,776.

With new leadership, the Department of Books for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped instituted many procedural and physical changes. An automatic circulation system was implemented; new methods for the magazine system were nearing completion; and reader registration cards and records have been merged. Thirteen library systems throughout the state of Illinois utilized the Department for backup and consulting services.

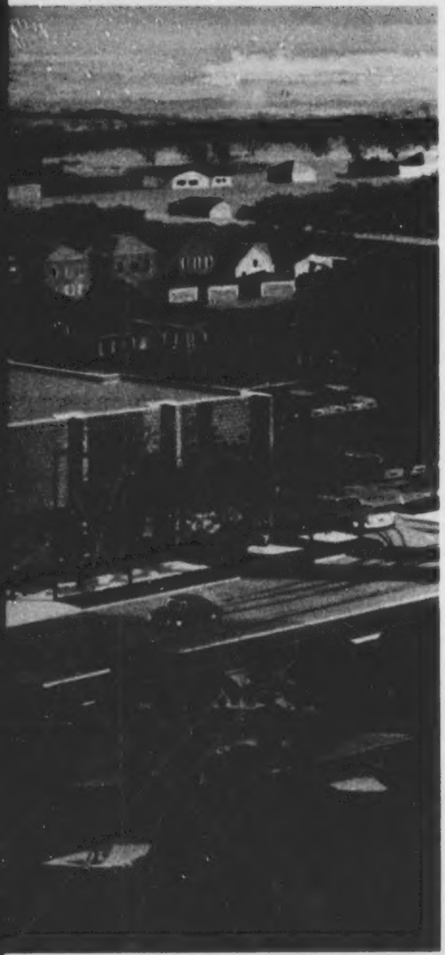
Since 1934 the Department of Books for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped has been located in the basement of the Hild Regional Branch. The physical facilities are difficult for the clientele to use. The materials collection long ago outgrew the available space, resulting in severe overcrowding and inefficient handling of requested materials. During the latter part of 1972 a consultant was engaged to prepare a building program statement which will serve as a basis for the design of a new building to be located at a site at Blue Island Avenue and Roosevelt Road. The new building will serve as the headquarters for the department.

The board of directors has also authorized the purchase of 12,500 square feet of land on the southeast corner of West 79th Street and South Karlov Avenue for development as an outdoor parking lot for patrons of the Scottsdale Branch Library. This will be the first such facility to be provided for library patrons.

Above: A branch opening–children get library buttons.

Right: Fish-eye lens view of multimedia experiment at Portage-Cragin Branch Library.

Regional Library Centers



Plans for the organization of the regional center program continued to develop during 1972. The first new center, to be located at 95th and Halsted, will be named for Carter G. Woodson, the noted Black historian. Architectural drawings were completed and have gone out for bids. Ground breaking is anticipated for late April or early May of 1973.

The architect's rendering, shown here, depicts the design of the structure. Though the site challenged attempts to create effective space relationships, the final plan provides both an attractive design and a functional one. The first floor will house the Vivian G. Harsh Collection, the community library, an auditorium, a circulation work room, and administrative offices. The entire second floor, approximately 28,000 square feet, will house the regional center proper. This area will be organized along broad subject divisions, comprising the social sciences, the humanities, the natural sciences, and an audiovisual department which will support all three. Also located on the second floor will be the administrative offices for the regional center and a conference room.

While the architectural plans were being completed, the building of a collection for the center continued. The major portion of a retrospective monographic collection has been chosen, and a basic list of serial titles has been formulated. The process of book selection will continue, of course, until this function is taken over by the staff of the center. A basic list of audiovisual materials is also being compiled to supplement the printed resources.

In planning creative and innovative programs for the new center, community support and interest is now being sought and developed. Joint planning by staff and community will continue on an intensive basis until the center becomes operative.

Left: Architects' conception of Carter G. Woodson Regional Library Center.

Reach Out & Innovation

In 1972 the Department of Special Extension Services assisted more than five hundred agencies and schools. The basic service continues to consist of long-term loans of hardbound and paperback books to such groups and organizations as employees' libraries, youth centers, boys' clubs, hospitals, senior citizen centers, nursing and convalescent homes, and public and private elementary schools. However, in many cases the department also helped establish libraries at agencies, drawing up floor plans, instructing agency personnel in library routines, and developing programs geared to the specific needs of the organizations involved. It provided educational and informational materials, posters and pamphlets, and advice and guidance in their use.

The reading and study centers expanded their roles from mini-libraries to community information centers. They continued to feature audiovisual programs, learning games, homework help, trips, story hours and a variety of special events, in addition to providing books and other materials for adults and children. One new reading and study center—in the Cabrini-Green Homes, 1157 North Cleveland Avenue—began operation, bringing to five the number of these agencies in the city's high-rise housing developments. Other developments in the centers:

Ickes Center remodeled one room into a Black information center, with pictures, maps, posters, and newspaper clippings assembled by local teens; published a monthly newspaper with library and community news, puzzles and quizzes; and carried on an extensive tutoring program.

Rockwell Center continued its emphasis on programs for the slow learner and preschoolers; participated in the Chicago art fair at Malcolm X College; expanded its book collection for the use of junior college students; and sponsored weekend vacations at Marycrest Farm for various age groups.

Robert Taylor Center specialized in community interest projects such as weight control programs, food buying cooperatives, and consumer-fraud information; conducted GED and urban skills programs, which were well attended; and initiated a press club for teens from various buildings.

Stateway Gardens Center emphasized arts and crafts, concentrating on the Parents As Resources (PAR) technique; classes in grooming, diet, and poise were led by a professional model, and an instructor from Malcolm X College held classes in psychology; drug counseling sessions proved informative to parents and teens.

Other special extension programs of the year included:

A pilot project aimed at service to high schools: Books and materials to supplement special curriculum needs were provided; students and teachers were invited to visit the department to browse, peruse, and make their own selection of books; a similar service was offered to alternative schools and dropout schools.

Schools, juvenile agencies and summer camps: SES had more than 120,000 juvenile books in circulation at these agencies in cooperation with city and federal agencies. SES worked to foster a greater emphasis on young readers, and promoted these services by participating in workshops for tutoring groups and by speaking to a wide variety of community groups.

Correctional institutions: SES continued supplying books to the library of the Pace Institute at the Cook County Department of Corrections; also prepared and submitted a proposal for federal funding of a full library program in Division I and II of the Cook County Department of Corrections.

Special workshops: SES conducted workshops for services to children and for young adults, inviting agency representatives and resource specialists to discuss common problems and solutions.

Research oriented agencies: A special effort was made to cooperate with the Chicago Urban League, citizens councils, and family and group therapy organizations to supply them with basic tools for staff and constituents.

GED programs: A good number of agencies working with groups and individuals preparing for the high school equivalency examination were fortified with basic texts and related materials.

Self-improvement and education: Several agencies with programs involving people interested in improving themselves educationally and socially received supportive help from SES in the way of book collections and book talks.

Senior citizen centers and convalescent homes: SES served about forty-one of these agencies. It established library rooms,visited and trained resident staff, provided book talks, and set up book discussion groups through the help of volunteers and interagency input.

Service to Latins: SES cooperated with Latin groups in the selection and acquisition of many books about their culture, including books in Spanish. A proposal for funding for a neighborhood library center in the Pilsen community was prepared in conjunction with the staff of El Centro de la Causa.

Each summer, the Mayor's Reach Out Program catalogs activities offered by public and private agencies, chiefly for children. In 1972, however, instead of merely listing, the supervisors of work with children for the Library tailored programs to the communities served by forty-seven separate branch agencies and mobile units. Some of the programs were held at branches, many in the parks, with Library personnel and mini-vans going where the children were. The enterprising children's librarian of Toman Branch even took films and projector and screen to two park sites where the distance to the branch was too great for the children to travel. Groups of mentally retarded youngsters encountered at two locations were among the most appreciative.

The second annual Servarama conducted by Kelly Branch Library involved some fifty agencies in the Englewood community. The agencies displayed their literature and visual aids and answered questions about their services. Two days of exhibits were held in the shopping plaza at 63rd and Halsted.

Mini-vans and bookmobiles continued to be used for special programs at shopping centers, street parades, and block parties. There were opportunities for numerous branches to display their books at local art fairs. The response was most gratifying.

Staff & Administration

The year 1972 opened disappointingly from the standpoint of finances. Although the board had requested a tax levy of $15,206,947, the corporate authorities, in their concern to hold the line on further increases in property taxes, reduced the levy to $13,299,000. As a result book purchases had to be curtailed and the filling of staff vacancies suspended. As 1973 approached, however, the budgetary picture improved considerably. Mayor Daley recommended to the City Council the maximum statutory tax levy of twelve cents per $100 of assessed valuation, which resulted in a levy of $15,816,000. In addition, the corporate authorities made $1,000,000 of federal revenue sharing funds available to the Library. The new tax rate and the revenue sharing funds will enable the Library to strengthen its services and expand its facilities.

The reciprocal borrowing program that went into effect on January 1, 1972, was implemented without any complications. With a few minor exceptions, all of the public libraries in the Chicago metropolitan area are now permitting Chicago residents to use their facilities freely. In return the Chicago Public Library extended similar privileges to the residents of participating suburban communities. Nonresidents, unless covered by reciprocal borrowing agreements, must pay an annual fee of $20.00 per family in order to borrow books from our Library. During the year, 745 nonresidents paid this fee.

The number of books and other materials circulated in 1972 was 8,969,194 as compared with 9,548,277 in the previous year. This represents a loss of 6.1 percent and is attributable to two principal factors: (1) The new policy relating to the use of the Library by suburban residents; and (2) a sharp increase in the use of our photocopying machines which are now installed in most of our agencies.

Despite the decline in the circulation of books, there is considerable evidence that the Library has reached more people in 1972 than in the previous year. In the field of non-print materials the Library, for example, circulated 108,553 films in 1972 as compared with 74,370 in 1971, or an increase of 46 percent. The film audiences numbered 3,771,851 in 1972 as compared with 2,757,025 in 1971, an increase of 36.8 percent. The radio and television programs sponsored and produced by the Library reached an estimated audience of 1,676,550. The multitude of programs and festivals conducted by the Library and the Friends of the Library in 1972 reached thousands of people but are not reflected in the circulation statistics.

A special collections librarian was appointed to cull existing collections in the Central Library and selected branches for rare items to be transferred to a newly created unit designated as Special Collections. This unit will also seek to promote and develop special collections through gifts and other channels of acquisition.

The Library was the recipient of numerous gifts in 1972 which are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Edward H. Weiss, president of the Friends of the Chicago Public Library, presented a collection of over four hundred books relating to bibliography, belle lettres, bookbinding, literary criticism, and the history of books. He also made a gift of four paintings and four pieces of sculpture. Houghton Mifflin Co., publishers, donated 47[illegible] recently published books. Dr. Karl Menninger presented an autographed collection of his published works. Louis Cheskin presented a collection of fifty pieces of sculpture from the WPA Federal Art Project. The *Chicago Tribune* made a gift of the comprehensive files of its Public Information Service. Doubleday & Co., publishers, made a gift of 6,500 juvenile books to be distributed free to children living in low-income areas. The Northern Trust Company presented a check in the amount of $10,935.37, representing the final distribution of the Kirkland School Association Trust. The income from this fund will be used for literary and historical lectures. The Continental Illinois National Bank of Chicago gave $250.00 for the purchase of books. Mrs. Carl H. Urist gave $100.00 for the purchase of children's books. Mr. & Mrs. Charles Iker gave $100.00 for the purchase of books in memory of a friend. The Mexican Consulate-General presented 326 books dealing with the history of the Mexican Revolution. Elias Picheny made a gift of a collection of children's books published in foreign countries, together with a gift of dolls to be used for exhibit purposes.

The year 1972 marked our first effort to produce regularly scheduled programs for the broadcast media. Through the facilities of WEFM, the Library produced a fifteen-minute program called "A Place for All Reasons," which was heard twice weekly. This program consisted of lively interviews with authors and other prominent personalities. Four other radio and television programs, consisting of book reviews, stories for children, and special programs for the Black and Spanish-speaking public, were produced on stations WMAQ, WGN, and WCIU-TV. During the year our programs were heard and viewed by approximately 1,700,000 persons.

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS:		
Cash Balance, Previous Year	$ 3,319,380	
1972 Tax Receipts	12,291,943	
State and Federal Funds	2,515,111	
Fines	276,403	
Investment Income	86,050	
Other Sources	396,360	
Total		$18,885,247

EXPENDITURES:		
1971 Vouchers Paid in 1972	$ 1,810,448	
Salaries	10,318,554	
Books	2,443,333	
Hospitalization	407,862	
Rental of Property	258,426	
Bookbinding	99,128	
Heat, Light and Power	226,228	
Repairs to Property	148,400	
Construction	392,475	
Stationery and Office Supplies	144,680	
Furniture and Fixtures	100,572	
Insurance	34,861	
Materials and Supplies	84,821	
Telephone and TWX Service	62,974	
Postage	62,077	
Office Machines	25,936	
Rental of Equipment	37,693	
Fuel, Oil and Coal	52,715	
Local Transportation and Model Cities Bussing Project	27,178	
Engineering	35,686	
Vehicles	13,331	
Maintenance and Operation of Motor Vehicles	47,407	
Repairs to Equipment	22,753	
Publications	18,383	
Miscellaneous	104,566	
Total		$16,980,487
Cash Balance, December 31, 1972	$ 3,253,790	
Less Liabilities Remaining Unpaid December 31, 1972	1,349,030	
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures		1,904,760
Total		$18,885,247*

*Subject to final official audit

PHOTO CREDITS:
Chicago Sun-Times – 1
Chicago Today – 9
Arthur Shay – 23

Statistics

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS

CENTRAL LIBRARY		
Applied Science and Technology Department	78,506	
Art Department	75,408	
Education Department	46,138	
History and Travel Department	74,019	
Humanities Department	256,159	
Interlibrary Loan	11,231	
Music Department	18,692	
Natural Sciences and Useful Arts Department	73,592	
Popular Library:		
Adult	175,808	
Young Adult	57,784	
Social Sciences and Business Department	99,654	
Visual Materials Center	2,671	
Foreign Languages	31,509	
Thomas Hughes Room	78,933	
EXTENSION AGENCIES		
Branches and Sub-branches	6,118,202	
Traveling Branches	289,407	
Reading and Study Centers	43,063	
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	124,855	
School Deposits	526,585	
Portable Libraries	88,358	
Special Extension Services	115,529	
Juvenile Special Deposits	96,500	
Total Circulation of Books		8,482,603

CIRCULATION OTHER THAN BOOKS

Pamphlets	32,240	
Periodicals	60,269	
Pictures	130,955	
Music, Bound Volumes and Sheets	8,214	
Phonograph Records	127,694	
Slides	11,036	
Films (16mm)	108,553	
Films (8mm)	4,504	
Filmstrips	3,126	
Total Circulation Other Than Books		486,591
Grand Total Circulation Of All Materials		8,969,194

NUMBER OF CARDHOLDERS

Central Library and Branches, 3-year cards	710,933	
Local, 1-year cards	117,348	
Total		828,281

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
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CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

1973 annual report

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Central Library Facilities

The Chicago Public Library began its second century of growth and development with optimism and vitality. Having concluded a most successful year-long observance of its centennial, which was marked by a series of outstanding programs, events, and activities, the Board of Directors, the administration, and the staff turned their attention and energies to the urgent task of building an eminently worthy institution.

The imminent renovation of the Central Library building was one of the principal concerns of the year. The work is being done under the auspices of the Public Building Commission of Chicago, with the assistance of the architectural firm of Holabird and Root. The architects, by year's end, had designed exciting plans which will convert the building into a Popular Library and Cultural Center. Major improvements in the plans include a new air-conditioning and heating system, improved lighting, refurbishing and illuminating the two stained glass rotunda domes, and installation of new windows and fire exits. It will also provide for corridors connecting the north and south sides of the building on the second and third floor levels. The basic plan for the Popular Library and Cultural Center is following a program worked out by the staff with the assistance of consultants.

Plans have also been devised to move some of the subject departments to nearby rented quarters for an interim period until the new Research and Reference Library building is erected. The construction of a new Research and Reference Library has been discussed with city officials and real estate developers, but no firm plan has evolved.

In order to improve and expand the book collection of the Central Library, department heads used a large portion of their book funds in the past year for the purchase of reference materials to meet the needs of the specialist and the reader with unusual interests. They also purchased more important subject tools including abstracts, bibliographies, and indexes. Reference copies of basic circulating titles, particularly in areas of popular, frequent demand, were purchased so that they might be made available for room use only.

Some purchases made by the departments included:

The complete current British Patents on microfilm
A second edition of the Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals
Census Rolls for Chicago in the Nineteenth Century on microfilm
Federal Policy Positions, published by Commerce Clearing House
Catalog of the Herskovitz Collection of Africana at Northwestern University
The Cumulative Dissertation Index
Catalog of geneologies in the Library of Congress
The Leasco Disclosure Service, both the 10K service and prospectus
The 1973 edition in 35 volumes of the Book Standards – American Society for Testing Materials
Catalog of the Conservation Library of the Denver Public Library
Wynar's Encyclopedia Dictionary of Ethnic Newspapers
Chronological tables of American Newspapers 1690-1820, published by the American Antiquarian Society

Since many of these titles were acquired in microform, several readers and reader-printers were purchased. A cassette copier was also purchased to provide duplicate copies of cassettes from the Center for Cassette studies.

Telephone service was improved at the Central Library with the installation of Centrex, which enables patrons to reach departments, individuals, and offices directly. Centrex also makes possible three-way conversations, helpful when a borrower's inquiry needs to be transferred to another department.

At the same time that Centrex was installed, an additional telephone service was initiated at the Information Center, with a special line to handle questions in Spanish – Centro de Información – for the Spanish-speaking community. To prepare for this new service, two Spanish-speaking staff members made a survey to determine what types of information were needed and collected the necessary materials. ASPIRA, a federally funded educational project for Spanish-speaking youth, has offered the services of young volunteers trained to assist the regular staff.

The staff of the Thomas Hughes Room, always intimately involved with community activities, set a new "first" by presenting a puppet show and storytelling program to hospitalized children at Michael Reese. Among other activities, the staff appeared on such TV programs as Black Pre-School Fun, Ayuda, The Ray Rayner Show, Tree Top House, and Romper Room. The staff also produced a series of preschool story programs for WBEZ's "Story-Go-Round" which were broadcast throughout the school year by the Board of Education.

The Spanish Information Center

Branches & Extensions

Branches and Extensions had a year of solid accomplishments. Three new branches were established. The Midwest Branch, situated at Chicago Avenue and Western, was opened February 16. The Edgewater Branch, housed in a handsome edifice at the corner of Elmdale and Broadway, was dedicated on April 14. The interior is warm, inviting and attractive. Under a skylight that accentuates the outdoors is a planter fifty feet long and four feet deep, covered with a variety of indoor vegetation. The building received an architectural award from the American Institute of Architects. The Wrightwood Branch on 79th Street near Maplewood was opened on October 5. In addition, the Chatham Branch was moved to a newly constructed building at the corner of 79th and King Drive, where public service began on September 17. It was renamed the Whitney M. Young, Jr., Branch in memory of the late head of the Urban League. It is an attractive building, tastefully furnished, with a separate room providing individual study carrels and another room for audiovisual activities. The Edgebrook Branch was relocated to larger rented quarters on Devon Avenue and opened for service on April 23.

Edgewater Branch Library

The Board also approved the establishment of three additional branches to be opened in rented quarters early in 1974: one at Southport and Grace to serve the North Lake View community; another in West Lawn, at 63rd and Pulaski; and the third at Chicago Avenue and Noble, opposite Eckhart Park. In addition, plans were approved by the Board for relocating the Calumet Sub-Branch to larger quarters at Ewing and 105th Street. This agency will be converted to branch status, with a larger book collection, added professional staff, and extended service hours. This will improve substantially the service rendered to the East Side Community.

Preparations were also made for the opening of a branch library to be housed in a new elementary school at 103rd Street and Cottage Grove, to be operated jointly with the Board of Education on an experimental basis. On school days from 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M., it will serve primarily as a school library supporting the instructional curriculum. In the late afternoon and evening and on Saturday, it will operate as a branch library serving the reading and informational needs of the entire community.

With the establishment of these new agencies, the Chicago Public Library System will consist of 78 branches and 6 reading and study centers. This represents a record achievement in growth and development when compared with the year 1967, at which time the library system consisted of only 61 branches.

The reading trends in the branches reflect the popular issues of the day. Drugs, alcoholism, sex and marriage, crime, violence, ecology, political issues, ethics in government, and women's rights — all are topics frequently requested by high school and upper elementary grade students. The occult, macabre, and frequently violent aspects of life seem to fascinate both young and old.

Continuing interest in the fields of real estate, taxation, investments, medicine and psychotherapy is evident. Reflecting the economic picture, much demand has been made on material dealing with job placement and careers. Books on the useful arts, handicrafts, automobile repairing, gardening, and cooking are ever popular. Paperback collections make possible the purchase of multiple copies of titles in heavy demand and are now an integral part of the book collection in each agency.

Branches conducted a wide range of activities and special programs: Great books, film showings, exhibits of many types, "Body Dynamic" presentations, folk dance demonstrations, blood donor days, historical society meetings, seminars on interior decoration, lectures and talks on a variety of topics, book reviews, civic organization meetings, citizenship classes, and G.E.D. sessions. The preschool story hour continues to be a very popular program, too. While the young children are introduced to the world of books, the mothers are invited to participate in child development discussions. The Lincoln Park Traveling Zoo visited many of the branches during the summer. The children viewed the animals and were told about their care and habits; in some cases, they were allowed to handle them.

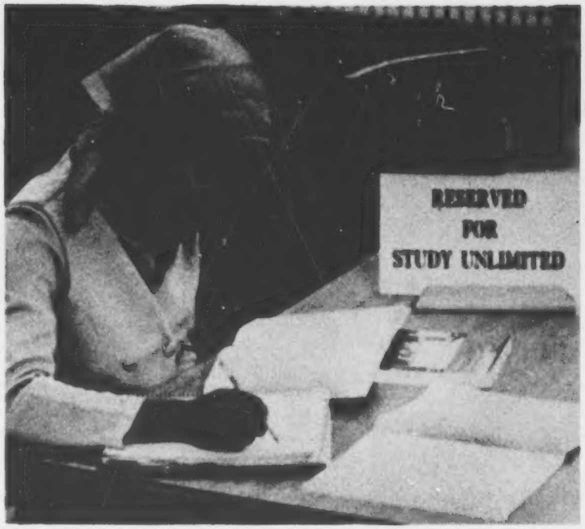
The Board took steps to initiate legislation in the Illinois General Assembly seeking funds for the construction of a building located at Roosevelt Road and Blue Island Avenue to house the Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Since 1932 the Chicago Public Library has been serving the blind in the entire state of Illinois. The request for a state grant is based on the fact that 72.8 percent of the blind and physically handicapped persons who are eligible for these services live outside the corporate limits of Chicago.

Reachout & Innovation

The Library is resolute in its commitment to reach out into the disadvantaged areas of the city, and to serve the people residing in these neighborhoods by enriching and improving the patterns of their lives so that they can make their contributions to this great metropolis. During 1973 the reachout programs were broadened and intensified with the aim of helping to transform the underprivileged areas into strong and wholesome communities. Four innovative projects with federal funding were initiated.

A library and information center was established at El Centro de la Causa, 731 West 17th Street. This is a unique facility, installed in a social settlement house that formerly served as a Catholic parochial school. El Centro de la Causa offers a variety of services and programs to a predominantly Spanish-speaking neighborhood, largely Chicano. The library materials selected for this project are bilingual, as is the entire staff. Initial programs included a children's book club, a tutoring service, arts and crafts, and audiovisual presentations, as well as activities to familiarize the community with the library and its resources. Many of the activities were developed in cooperation with the other educational units of El Centro de la Causa. Over six hundred residents of the Pilsen community were registered in the first three months. The total federal grant for this project is $85,500, funded under the Library Services and Construction Act and the Higher Education Act.

Another project of considerable significance provides for the extension of library services to the Cook County Department of Corrections at 26th and California. Proposed are libraries in the Cook County Jail (Division I), the Cook County Women's Correctional Center (Division III), Pace Institute, and a legal collection for the use of inmates in the main jail. On November 30, the opening of the Pace Library made books and other materials available to Pace trainees.



Top: "Study Unlimited" allows Chicagoans to earn college credits or study for self-enrichment.

Bottom: Trainees in the P.A.C.E. program get acquainted with their new library.

Right: El Centro de la Causa opens with a gala fiesta.

A new Women's Facility Library is scheduled to be opened early in 1974. The federal grant approved for this purpose is $81,738.

A third project underiaken was "Study Unlimited," a cooperative educational program of independent study, operated jointly with the City Colleges of Chicago. This project is designed for those who are unable to enroll in formal college courses at institutions of higher learning. Lectures on videocassette recordings are made available for viewing at the Central Library and at two branches: Portage-Cragin Branch on the Northwest Side and Whitney Young Branch on the South Side. This program enables persons to study when they are free to do so, since the necessary instructional materials are made easily available to them. Printed study materials supplement the videocassettes. College credit for work study can be obtained, equivalent to sixty semester hours, by taking examinations at the City Colleges of Chicago or through the College Level Examination Program known nationally as "CLEP." The project is also intended to serve those who are preparing for G.E.D. or are pursuing a course for enrichment purposes. "Study Unlimited" embraces features of the Open University concept which currently is receiving a great deal of attention. Approved federal funding for this project totals $83,144 for the first year and $63,144 for the second year. The City Colleges of Chicago also received a grant from the Illinois Junior College Board for this purpose.

The fourth project involves a grant of approximately $7,000 under the federal Higher Education Act to develop a training plan for persons engaged in interagency cooperative library services.

The year 1973 was a profitable one for the five Reading and Study Centers in Chicago Housing Authority developments. The list of activities and programs is long: school assistance; special tutoring; legal aid; karate; sewing instruction; teen-age rap sessions; arts and crafts; story hour; Christmas baskets; urban skills; job training; film programs; talent shows; field trips; and nature study.

During the year the Department of Special Extension Services increased the number of Latino agencies that it serves. These include day-care centers, drug abuse programs, bilingual centers, community service centers, and churches. Interest in portable library service has also increased. Nineteen new portable libraries serving adults and adolescents were added during the year.

Special Events

Spring at the Central Library has come to mean two things to the children and young people of Chicago: The Children's Book Festival and the Young Chicago Filmmakers' Festival.

More than 10,000 children and adults witnessed and enjoyed the book exhibits, the programs offered by authors and book illustrators, and the puppet shows in the auditorium during the children's festival. The displays of books were exceedingly colorful and attractive and were all designed and created by graphic artists on the Library staff. The children's librarians conducted story hour programs and puppet shows throughout the day for the entertainment of the children. Authors and book illustrators participated in book talks and drawing demonstrations which made the festival more meaningful. This two-week program was well planned, organized, and executed by over one hundred persons from within and outside the Library.

The Young Chicago Filmmakers' Festival was produced by a joint committee of the Library staff. Young amateur filmmakers in the Chicago area were invited to submit their work, and 67 entries were received. Fifteen prizes donated by business firms were awarded. The best-of-show award went to a remarkably good satirical treatment of the *Godfather* theme entitled "Mobster's Cortege," produced by George M. Luthringer, a senior at the Oak Park and River Forest High School. A blue ribbon panel of film experts served as judges, and the Friends of the Chicago Public Library sponsored a film workshop for those competing in the festival.

The Friends of the Chicago Public Library spent a busy and productive year. They staged a series of events of great interest and importance—a vast book sale, a series of concerts by the Chicago Symphony String Quartet, two Book and Author Luncheons, and a testimonial dinner honoring a beloved veteran director of the Library.

The fact that the Friends sold 50,083 books in nine hours at their second annual book sale tells much of the story but not all of it. The event created considerable excitement in the community, with Mayor Daley purchasing the first book and with all of the communication media present. Under the able chairmanship of Hope Samuels and Charlotte Kirshbaum, the sale proceeded smoothly with more than two hundred volunteers handling the myriad of details involved in selling this huge number of books which netted more than $12,500 for the Library.

Five programs presented by the Chicago Symphony String Quartet were played to audiences that overflowed the Central Library auditorium. These Sunday afternoon concerts were performed on January 21, February 25, March 25, October 14 and November 25. The two latter concerts were taped by WFMT and will be rebroadcast to a larger audience. *Sun-Times* critic Robert C. Marsh wrote: "Few things are scarcer downtown in the autumn-winter months than free concerts by distinguished musicians. This is why the Sunday programs in which the Friends of the Chicago Public Library present the Chicago Symphony String Quartet are so well attended and so well received."

The two Book and Author luncheons sponsored by the Friends in the spring and fall were sold out to capacity audiences. Robert Cromie, distinguished critic, lecturer, author, and columnist for the *Chicago Tribune*, served as master of ceremonies. The roster of authors consisted of Herbert Block, John Fischetti, Herman Kogan, Louis Nizer, Harry Mark Petrakis, and Tom Wicker. These luncheons contributed to the cultural life of the city. The Friends also sponsored a dinner at the Guild Hall of the Ambassador West for Dr. Preston Bradley, who has served on the Board of Directors of the Library since 1925. Jean Howard was chairman of the event. For the occasion, the Friends published a collection of Dr. Bradley's sayings, and Edward H. Weiss, President of the Friends, painted his portrait. A panel of distinguished Chicagoans paid tribute to Dr. Bradley with tender affection. It was a splendid evening for a splendid gentleman.

Dr. Preston Bradley

Of the exhibits brought to the public in the long first floor corridor of the Central Library during the year, all were distinguished, but a few deserve special mention. In March Louis Szathmary, chef extraordinaire, presented a glittering collection of Hungarian printing from his private collection. It dramatically illustrated Hungary's emigres in the New World. In July the Theatre Historical Society lent its collection of pictures of Chicago motion picture theatres and personages – a feast for nostalgia buffs. In October, the distinguished artist Frank Vavruska hung his great collection of Mayan rubbings, and November brought an outstanding group of 34 lithographs by the eminent Chicago sculptor Richard Hunt. In December the Community Arts Foundation presented a collection of photographs of murals painted on walls throughout Chicago – large, dramatic works in the grand tradition.

In November, Equity Library Theater presented three performances of William Hanley's "Slow Dance on the Killing Ground" in the Central Library auditorium. Jack Hafferkamp of the *Chicago Daily News* wrote: "Even better than something good is something good AND free. Like for instance the Equity Library Theater production of William Hanley's *Slow Dance on the Killing Ground*. The drama is having an all-too-brief three performance run at the Chicago Public Library."

The Library sponsored a workshop to train community volunteer reading tutors. Daniel Fader, author of *Hooked on Books* and *The Naked Children* was the featured speaker. A panel of experts conducted training sessions that proved fruitful to those who attended. Each person present received a copy of *Tips for Tutors*, which was published by the Library.

Staff & Administration

The financial condition of the Library was considerably improved during the year by an allotment of $900,000 made available by the corporate authorities of the city from federal revenue sharing funds. State aid was also increased in the latter half of the year by approximately $335,000. The additional funds made possible not only the expansion of the branch system but also necessary improvements in Central Library service.

Staff employment increased from 1,485 in December 1972 to 1,636 at the end of 1973. Professional staff rose from 360 to 387, clerical staff from 510 to 560, and part-time aides and pages from 402 to 504. In addition to filling normal vacancies, a total of 53 employees were assigned to four new agencies opened during 1973 and to two branches which expanded into larger quarters. The growth in professional staff has increased the ratio of professionals to total staff from 13.2 percent in 1968 to 18 percent at present.

The temporary position of Library Technician was upgraded under the new title of Library Associate and attained civil service status. The new title of Library Associate conforms to a recommendation of the American Library Association.

The number of employees made available to us in 1973 through the Emergency Employment Act was reduced from 47 at the beginning of the year to 17 at the end of 1973, as funds for the program were depleted. The Library participated for the sixth year in the summer program which offers employment to high school students in low-income neighborhoods. There were 44 students in this group, assigned to the Central Library and branch agencies.

Several important administrative positions were filled in 1973. David L. Reich was appointed Deputy Chief Librarian and was made responsible for directing and coordinating all of the public service agencies of the Library. Morton Coburn was appointed Assistant Chief Librarian – Regional Centers with responsibility for operating the regional library program. Mr. Coburn's considerable experience as a building consultant should prove valuable in planning and supervising the construction of new regional centers.

The Woodson Regional Library Center is currently being built and should be completed by the end of 1974. The Board approved a site at Larrabee and North for a second regional library center. The Public Building Commission of Chicago was requested by the Board to undertake the construction of this project.

The Staff Advisory Council met on a regular basis during the year and conducted several studies dealing with problems related to circulation procedures and service to young adults and Spanish-speaking residents. They submitted three reports to the Chief Librarian containing important recommendations for consideration by the administration. The Staff Advisory Council consists of fifteen employees representing a cross section of the staff. Its purpose is to assist the administration in making improvements in operating procedures and practices, and is proving to be an important arm in participative management and in the decision-making process.

The Library won an honorary award for "the best coordinated publicity materials" from the Library Public Relations Council for its promotion of the centennial.

The Board adopted a resolution supporting the action taken by the American Library Association and the Freedom to Read Foundation, in filing a petition to the United States Supreme Court for a rehearing of its five decisions handed down on June 21, 1973, involving the problems of obscenity and censorship.

The Library was the recipient of numerous gifts in 1973 which are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Lee King Partners, Inc., made a gift of $5000, in five annual installments, in honor of Edward H. Weiss, President of the Friends of the Chicago Public Library, for the purchase of a collection of books in the field of advertising. The family of Mahalia Jackson presented a portrait of Miss Jackson to be hung in the Whitney M. Young, Jr., Branch Library. Gertrude Enelow made a gift of one hundred copies of her new book, *The Joy of Physical Freedom*, for use in the Central Library and in the branch system. The Continental Illinois National Bank of Chicago gave $500 for the purchase of books in the Business Library. The Art Institute of Chicago presented over five thousand slides covering the history of art, the architecture of Mies van der Rohe, and views of objects in the Art Institute itself. Louis Frankel made a gift of three rare books which were added to our Special Collection. Seventeen letters written by a Civil War veteran were donated by Mrs. Margaret Kemper and made a part of the G.A.R. Collection. Science Research Associates made a gift of $500 for the purchase of puppet show equipment and accessories. The Frank London Brown Historical Association presented to the Vivan G. Harsh Collection ninety-one drawings of distinguished black leaders of America.

Financial Statement*

Receipts		
Cash balance, previous year	$ 3,253,479	
1973 tax receipts	14,980,256	
State and federal funds	2,438,822	
Fines	273,146	
Investment income	56,108	
Other sources	1,652,268	
Total receipts		$22,654,079
Expenditures		
1972 vouchers paid in 1973	$ 1,919,923	
Salaries	10,788,326	
Books	1,618,831	
Hospitalization	445,608	
Rental of property	311,592	
Bookbinding	63,618	
Heat, light and power	248,301	
Repairs to property	189,538	
Construction	639,946	
Stationery and office supplies	147,809	
Furniture and fixtures	191,031	
Insurance	24,385	
Materials and supplies	65,111	
Telephone and TWX service	74,118	
Postage	47,914	
Office machines	60,139	
Rental of equipment	44,262	
Fuel, oil and coal	46,849	
Local transportation and model cities bussing project	39,092	
Engineering	170,187	
Vehicles	3,492	
Maintenance and operation of motor vehicles	48,912	
Repairs to equipment	25,484	
Publications	24,765	
Miscellaneous	145,920	
Total expenditures		$17,385,153
Cash balance, December 31, 1973	$ 6,794,616	
Less liabilities remaining unpaid December 31, 1973	1,525,690	
Excess of receipts over expenditures		5,268,926
Total		$22,654,079

Sidewalk book sale photos courtesy of Ruth D. Levy.

*Subject to final official audit.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS

Central Library	1,046,356
Branches and Sub-branches	5,860,060
Traveling Branches	239,636
Reading and Study Centers	58,167
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	242,014
School Deposits	513,744
Portable Libraries	77,454
Special Extension Services	118,372
Juvenile Special Deposits	95,023
Total circulation of books	8,250,826

CIRCULATION OTHER THAN BOOKS

Pamphlets	32,900
Periodicals	2,192
Pictures	108,669
Music, Bound Volumes and Sheets	9,576
Phonograph Records	133,180
Slides	8,607
Films	97,715
Filmstrips	2 270
Cassettes	433
Total circulation other than books	395,542

REFERENCE QUESTIONS

Central Library	2,177,544
Branches and Sub-branches	1,908,451
Total reference questions	4,085,995

NUMBER OF CARDHOLDERS

Central Library and Branches, three-year cards	698,700
Local, one-year cards	137,000
Total number of cardholders	835,700

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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BLUEPRINTS FOR CHANGE

The Chicago Public Library

Annual Report - 1974

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

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David L. Reich, Deputy Chief Librarian
Arlene Chamberlain, Assistant Chief Librarian - Personnel
Morton Coburn, Assistant Chief Librarian - Regional Centers
Hoke Norris, Director of Public Relations
Richard O. Pautzsch, Assistant Chief Librarian - Technical Processes
Benjamin B. Roseman, Acting Business Manager
Donald Schabel, Director, Cultural Center
William King Smith, Systems Analyst
Ellen Zabel, Assistant Chief Librarian - Branches and Extensions

The year 1974 marked the beginning of far-reaching changes in The Chicago Public Library. Overlaying the Library's usual operations were reorganization and long-range planning that eventually will provide Chicagoans with a modern system of library services and information, expanded collections, and a unique institution - The Cultural Center and Popular Library.

Eight pivotal administrative moves turned The Chicago Public Library away from yesterday and toward the twenty-first century:

- reorganization of the Library administration.
- redefinition and realignment of fifteen Central Library public service departments into six major divisions.
- establishment of The Temporary Central Library, interim quarters for the divisions that eventually will be housed in the planned Reference and Research Library.
- reorganization of branch library districts.
- adoption of the Library of Congress classification system in place of the Dewey decimal system.
- construction of the Woodson Regional Library Center, the prototype for a new agency of community library service.
- finalization of the building program for the conversion of the main building to The Cultural Center.

With the appointment to the Board of Directors of Marcos Murillo, an officer of the Central National Bank of Chicago, the Board returned to its full complement of nine members. A member of many Latino organizations who has had more than two decades of involvement in Mexican and Pan-American activities, Mr. Murillo quickly began working to increase communication between the Library and the Latino community.

ADMINISTRATION:
STRUCTURING FOR CHANGE

The Library's administration was broadened in 1974 to reflect the growing trend toward participatory management. Operational heads of the Library were organized into the Administrative Management Team meeting weekly to guide programs and services. Members of the team were the Assistant Chief Librarians for Branches and Extensions, Regional Centers, Personnel, and Technical Processes, the Business Manager, the Director of Public Relations, the Director of the Cultural Center, and the Systems Analyst.

Management of the Central Library, without an Assistant Chief Librarian from January, was delegated to the Central Library's six Division Chiefs.

Financially, the Library held its ground during 1974, with increases in state and two categories of federal aid offset by higher expenditures and a decrease in federal Revenue Sharing funds. On the "up" side of the ledger were the Illinois State Library's System Area and Per Capita grant of $338,000, a grant of $379,000 under the federal Library Resources Enrichment Program, and $256,000 under the Model Cities-CCUO program. Revenue Sharing funds, decreased from $897,920 in 1973 to $591,250, a loss of $306,670.

The opening of four new branches (Eckhart Park, North Lake View, Wendell Smith and West Lawn) and general expansion of services, added to normal salary increases, a cost-of-living adjustment for all employees, and rising operating costs balanced out the year's revenue increase of $3,852,775.

Staff employment increased from 1,636 (excluding federally paid employees) in December, 1973 to 1,783 by the end of 1974. Professional staff rose from 387 to 406, clerical staff from 560 to 614, maintenance staff from 168 to 179, and part-time pages from 504 to 584. A total of 47 employees - 14 of them professional staff members - were assigned or hired to operate the four new branch libraries, and an additional seven strengthened staffing at the two branch libraries that moved to larger quarters.

The number of employees funded under the Federal Emergency Employment Act dropped from 47 in early 1973 to four by December, 1974. Offsetting the loss was a new federal program, the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA), which underwrote 40 additional junior clerk positions for the Library.

Four major personnel appointments were made in 1974, one of them to fill a newly created position.

Donald Schabel, formerly head of the History and Travel Department, became The Chicago Public Library's first Director of The Cultural Center. Ms. Ellen Zabel, who had been head of the Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, was appointed Assistant Chief Librarian - Branches and Extensions and Mrs. Arlene Chamberlain moved from Branch Coordinator to Assistant Chief Librarian - Personnel. Mr. William King Smith, who was a computer systems director for private industry and a consultant to The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., was named Systems Analyst.

An impressive collection of American history and a rare book dating from the early 16th century were outstanding acquisitions of the Special Collections section in 1974. The former was the gift of Mrs. Foremen M. Lebold from the library of her late husband. The collection contains 46 volumes, all of them handsomely bound, most of them extra-illustrated and autographed.

Mr. Louis Frankel, who gave the Library three rare books in 1973, donated another, this one printed in 1508. The Lebold gift brought the library's holding of rare, autographed books and incunabula (printed before 1500) to 125.

The year-old Special Collections section also received its first audiovisual acquisition in 1974 - WGN-TV's entire collection of news footage, dating from 1948.

The Friends of The Chicago Public Library once again added cultural sparks to the year.

The growing popularity of the biannual Book and Author Luncheons prompted a move out of the Library and into the more spacious Guildhall of the Ambassador West. The spring program featured George Plimpton, Studs Terkel, and Toni Morrison. Pulitzer-prize winner James A. Michener and veteran newspaperwoman Adela Rogers St. John shared the podium at the autumn Book and Author Luncheon.

The Friends sponsored five concerts by the Chicago Symphony String Quartet in 1974, drawing audiences so large that seating had to be arranged in the G.A.R. Room, adjacent to the auditorium.

June brought the biggest bash of all, the annual book sale. Remembering the sweltering throngs of book-buyers in 1973, the Friends moved the sale to Grant Park into a bright, airy tent. With public contributions swelling the book inventory to nearly 200,000 volumes, the sale grew into a two-day event. Entertainers, all of them contributing their time, performed both days - clowns, bands, dancers, and celebrities, giving the waiting lines (which at one point stretched four blocks) professional-caliber distraction. Planned and operated by some 650 volunteers, the sale netted $26,542 for the Friends' Special Projects Fund, garnered a pile of newspaper clippings, radio and TV coverage, and, most important, good feelings for the Library.

A CULTURAL CENTER IN-THE-MAKING

A groundbreaking ceremony on August 8 signaled a new era in the history of the 77-year-old central building at Randolph and Michigan. Manning a jackhammer, Ralph G. Newman, Chicago Public Library Board President, and Kenneth Sain, Deputy Mayor of Chicago, cut through the sidewalk on the building's Garland Court side, officially launching the two-year renovation program that will transform the structure from a general library to the Cultural Center and Popular Library.

Starting with construction of a five-story public facilities core on the west, the $11,000,000 project was well underway by the year's end. At its completion late in 1976, The Cultural Center will anchor the north end of the lakefront's procession of cultural institutions - the Museum of Science and Industry, the Shedd Aquarium, the Auditorium Theatre, Orchestra Hall, and the Art Institute of Chicago. It will be an airy, functional center housing popular library materials, national and local exhibits and programs in all the arts, and enlarged quarters for the Music and Art sections, The Audiovisual Center, and The Children's Cultural Center.

Financed through the City's Public Building Commission, The Cultural Center will have carpeting, new furniture, improved lighting, air-conditioning, washrooms and telephones on each floor - all of them accessible to the handicapped - and two additional staircases and fire exits.

The auditorium on the second floor, Randolph street side, will be converted into a small theater with lobby, proscenium, stage lighting, dressing rooms, new public address system and permanent theater seats.

After years of obscurity beneath metal covers, the full beauty of the Library's two Tiffany domes will be illuminated by means of artificial lighting placed behind the stained glass.

The lighted south dome will arch above a Civic Reception Center in the lavishly decorated area long occupied by the Humanities Department. Here the City and the Library will welcome distinguished guests. The reception center will have a catering kitchen and facilities capable of serving luncheons and dinners for as many as 500.

For the first time, the second and third floors will be connected by ramps, correcting a structural inadequacy that has plagued librarians and patrons since the completion of the building in 1897.

The approaching move gave the staff a needed opportunity to reorganize its collections based on the needs of patrons and on principles consistent with current library principles of classification. Equally important, realignment of subject departments could incorporate a key decision to drop the Dewey decimal classification system in favor of the Library of Congress classification system. This decision places the Chicago Public Library in the mainstream of the trend toward a universal system of cataloging among libraries, an essential step for membership in tomorrow's national library network.

A Committee on the Reorganization of The Central Library, working several months with many staff members, regrouped the Library's fifteen public service departments into six major divisions: Business and Industry (including portions of the Applied Science and Technology Department and Social Sciences and Business Department); Fine Arts (combining the Music and Art Departments); Language and Philosophy (the Humanities Department with minor changes); Science (including all sciences in the Natural Sciences and Useful Arts Department and in the Applied Science and Technology Department); Social Sciences and History (including the Education, History, and Social Sciences collections); and General Information Services, composed of the Information Center (including the Spanish Information Center), the Bibliographic Center, Inter-Library Loan, and a Newspaper and General Periodical Center.

Among the new facilities that The Cultural Center will offer Chicagoans are meeting rooms, study carrels fully-equipped for use of audiovisual materials, lounge islands in all public service and exhibit areas, a permanent puppet theater and story-telling area for children, music practice rooms with pianos, and a gift shop operated by the Friends of the Chicago Public Library.

Project architects are Holabird & Root. General contractor for exterior structural work is Erik A. Borg Co., and general contractor for interior renovation is Paschen Construction, Inc.

A NEW CENTRAL LIBRARY - BUT IT'S TEMPORARY

While renovation plans for the central building proceeded, a search began for quarters for the collections and departments that would be displaced.

The Mandel Building at 425 N. Michigan behind the Equitable Life Building, was selected on the basis of economy and the weight-bearing strength of its floors, essential for holding the nearly 600,000 books that were to be relocated.

The building was christened The Temporary Central Library as a reminder to Chicagoans that it is interim housing, to be occupied until completion of the new Reference and Research Library.

Approximately 170,000 square feet was leased at 425 N. Michigan Avenue. Spread over four levels, the space will accommodate public services, closed stacks, administrative offices, and the Technical Process Divisions, which for the past five years have occupied rented quarters.

Under the supervision of the City's Bureau of Architecture, architects Holabird & Root worked with the Library administration to draw up a modest renovation project appropriate for an interim occupancy. It was decided that the five public service divisions to be relocated would be grouped on the 12th floor (Fine Arts will remain in The Cultural Center pending completion of the Reference and Research Library), and administrative offices would occupy the 13th floor.

The closed stacks area was placed adjacent to Technical Processes on the 11th floor to allow quick access to the public service floor by freight and passenger elevators and by two stairways constructed by the Library. An intercom system and electronic writing machines will further speed delivery of materials from the stacks to the public service area.

The cost of the move to The Temporary Central Library (which overlaps into 1975) is estimated at $815,000, including building renovation, new bookstacks, relocation of collections and architect's fees.

The primary expenditure on furnishings was for new shelving, since little could be taken from the 78 East Washington building. Two express elevators were constructed for the use of library patrons.

THE FORMER CENTRAL LIBRARY - A YEAR OF TRANSITION

While long-range planning moved forward, The Central Library (its name was changed to the Cultural Center the day of the groundbreaking) continued to present a rich potpourri of programs and exhibits.

Dr. Preston Bradley, beginning his 49th year as a member of The Chicago Public Library Board of Directors, launched the 1974 program season in January with five lectures on the topic, "Is Civilization Doomed?" Central Library-Cultural Center program highlights for the year included Equity

Library Theater productions of one-act plays by Shaw and Durrenmatt, sponsored by the Humanities Department; a series on "Modern Medical Topics", sponsored by the Natural Sciences and Useful Arts Department in cooperation with the University of Illinois Medical Center; and travelogues and slide-lectures on archaeology by the History and Travel Department.

In cooperation with the American Society of Civil Engineers, Chicago Chapter, and the Patent Law Association of Chicago, the Applied Science and Technology Department gave laymen an overview of "Civil Engineering and Social Responsibility" and a survey of patents, trademarks and copyrights.

The Art and Music Departments offered a kaleidoscope course in fine arts - films, exhibits of nearly every visual art form, concerts of chamber and choral music, a four-part jazz series, and previews of the Lyric Opera's 1974 repertoire.

Among The Audiovisual Center's film offerings were Kenneth Clark's "Civilization" series, travelogues, and a foreign film festival. The Fourth Annual Young Chicago Filmmakers' Festival again gave amateur cinematographers a showcase for their work and the benefit of professional criticism.

Auditorium programs attracted 41,507 people, and additional thousands viewed the corridor and departmental exhibits.

The Thomas Hughes Room for Children (now the Children's Cultural Center) continued its well-attended Saturday "Children's Hour" of stories, films and recordings, and the summertime "Puppet Shows in the Park." The department initiated a highly successful preschool story hour that offered programs for parents as well as for their children.

The fifth annual Children's Book Festival brought Middle-earth, the land of the Hobbits, to the Randolph Street Rotunda. More than 10,000 school children arrived to wander among Hobbit-size trees and leaf through the more than 1,000 books on display. Children's Theater, feature-length films, live animal demonstrations, author-lectures, and the CPL's Storybook Lady, Mary Skol, gave youngsters a wide choice of activities.

WOODSON REGIONAL LIBRARY CENTER

Construction of the Woodson Regional Library Center had reached the halfway point by December. It is the first of several facilities that will provide Chicagoans with reference materials and services mid-way between those provided by branches and those by The Temporary Central Library.

While workmen completed the $2.5 million structure and prepared the site for mechanical and electrical trades, library staff began building the book collection, which eventually will total approximately 200,000 volumes. Working with the City Bureau of Architecture, final specifications and lay-outs for furniture were prepared and let for bidding.

Although collections will not duplicate the research materials of The Temporary Central Library, they will be strong enough to support students through the junior college level and broad enough to serve the general reader.

The ground floor of the two-story building is divided into four main service areas: a spacious lobby for library card registration and materials charge-out and return; a handsome theater seating 182; a two-story, skylighted center for the Vivian G. Harsh Collection of Afro-American History and Literature; and a community library, particularly noteworthy for its innovative approach to children's services.

Second floor collections are arranged in three groups: 1) Social Sciences; 2) Fine Arts and Humanities; and 3) Science and Technology. Periodicals, newspapers and microforms are centralized here, and current issues of magazines and newspapers will be displayed.

The Woodson's advanced Multi-Media Center is headquartered on the second floor, although its resources can be used throughout the building - in the electrically-wired study carrels, the theater, and in the special meeting rooms.

The Woodson will be the first CPL facility to offer typing rooms for use with coinoperated or personal typewriters. On the second floor, there are four such rooms and an additional community meeting room.

The Harsh collection, to be housed on the north end of the first floor, continues to grow through a $90,000 Library Services and Construction Act grant. Several collections were purchased in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and new emphasis was placed on the acquisition of audiovisual materials. This expanding audiovisual collection will open Afro-American history and literature to a popular audience as well as to the experienced researcher.

BRANCHES AND EXTENSIONS

With the appointment of Ms. Ellen Zabel as Assistant Chief Librarian - Branches and Extensions, a position vacant since April, 1973, operations of these agencies were strengthened and coordinated with other sections of the CPL System.

In October, the three branch districts were reorganized into four so that each district would include inner-city libraries as well as those in more affluent neighborhoods. A staff member was appointed to coordinate operations in each district.

This administrative structure gave branches needed support to continue development of such popular services as GED and Americanization classes, film programs, story hours, exhibits, lectures, and demonstrations. Branch circulation - including Traveling Branches and Reading and Study Centers - increased by more than 66,000 over 1973.

By the end of 1974, branch facilities totaled 76. Three storefront branches opened during the year: Eckhart Park Branch, at 1371 W. Chicago Ave., in May; North Lake View Branch, at 3754 N. Southport Ave., in March; and West Lawn Branch, at 4007 W. 63rd St., in July.

The Wendell Smith Branch, 722 E. 103rd St., the first public library located within a school (of the same name), was dedicated in September. Available to both community and schoolchildren, this unusual branch facility points toward increasing cooperation between the Chicago Board of Education and the Library, a challenge in public service, and a boon to the taxpayer.

Two branch libraries were relocated to larger quarters during the year: the Mayfair Branch, from 4750 N. Kenneth to 4200 W. Lawrence Ave., and the Calumet Branch, which not only moved from 10438 S. Ewing Ave., but also was given additional professional staff, an enlarged collection, and a change of name; it is now the East Side Branch.

Two branches closed during the year: the Mont Clare Branch, damaged beyond repair by fire, and the Ogden Branch, where the lease was not renewed.

The Whitney M. Young Jr. Branch Library, opened in 1973, received a bronze plaque commemorating the former Executive Director, of the National Urban League for whom the branch is named. The plaque was a gift of the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, Chicago Chapter. The main speakers at the plaque dedication program in December were Mrs. William S. White, Library Board Member, and Mrs. Madeline Stratton, Association President.

In Extensions operations, the most significant development was Illinois State Library funding for services offered by the Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Department received $170,700 (1974-1975 fiscal year) for its services as the Library of Congress's Illinois Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and $82,760 for its services within Chicago.

Through this ongoing funding, the Illinois State Library recognized its responsibility to support statewide services to the blind and physically handicapped, an effort borne almost exclusively by the Chicago Public Library for more than 40 years.

Construction of the new facility for the Illinois Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped moved forward with a $1,000,000 appropriation by the Illinois general assembly as its share of the cost. By the year's end the architectural firm of Stanley Tigerman and Associates had finished the building design and preliminary drawings. Completion of the building is scheduled for the first quarter of 1977.

The five Reading and Study Centers continued to offer a wide variety of services and programs -- preschool story hours, film programs, homework help, arts and crafts, family counseling, Weight Watchers, and trips for community residents. The centers are outstanding examples of what public library services can and should be.

SPECIAL EXTENSION SERVICES

The Library received $885,724 under the federal Library Services and Construction Act for the second phase of its ambitious project to bring services to all inmates of the Cook County Department of Corrections. An academic library had been established the preceding year in the PACE Institute, a re-education program funded by private and government funds. In 1974 four additional libraries opened: in the Women's Correctional Center, in the PACE Institute's prevocational wing, and in Division I. A law library was established in Division II.

With continued high demand for special deposit and paperback collections, 56 groups remained on the waiting list for adult materials at the end of 1974. Day-care centers and early childhood education groups continued to account for the largest number of juvenile special deposits.

"Study Unlimited," an independent study program begun in cooperation with the City Colleges of Chicago in 1973, expanded during the year. In addition to the facilities at the Central Library, Portage-Cragin Branch, and Whitney M. Young Jr. Branch, two new centers were established: at the Legler Regional Branch on the west side, and at the Northtown Branch on the far north side.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES -
ACCELERATING THE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The big news for 1974 was automation. Through an agreement with the Illinois State Library, The Chicago Public Library tapped into the on-line automated cataloging and card production system of the Ohio College Library Center. This gives the state's largest library system the soft-ware needed for eventual integration into a state or national library network.

Three terminals, each consisting of a cathode ray tube, console, and keyboard were installed late in September and the staff was quickly trained to operate them. The Library now has access to Library of Congress cataloging (already on machine-readable tapes) and to original cataloging by the more than 400 participating libraries - university, college, special, and public.

To patrons, quick catalog information and purchase of finished catalog cards means faster shelving of new books.

From the latter part of September through December, 5,008 titles were searched, cataloging information found for 3,223 titles, and 78,445 catalog cards produced.

In 1974, 31,364 new titles were added to Library collections. Of these, 25,334 were new adult books, 1,870 new juvenile books, 2,440 phonograph records, 819 music scores, 184 braille titles, 152 "talking books" (for blind and visually handicapped patrons) and 565 audio cassettes.

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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The Chicago Public Library

Annual Report 1975

IR006529

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David L. Reich
Chief Librarian

Amanda S. Rudd
Deputy Chief Librarian

Board of Directors of
The Chicago Public Library

Ralph G. Newman, President

Louis A. Lerner, Vice-President

Dr. Preston Bradley
Mrs. Magnus B. Rosenberg
Leslie J. Sorenson
Mrs. William S. White
Dr. John Hope Franklin
Stanley Balzekas, Jr.
Marcos Murillo

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ralph G. Newman, President

Appointed to the Board of Directors in 1965, Mr. Newman has been its President since 1968. Founder of The Civil War Round Table and nationally recognized Lincoln scholar, he is a member of the Board of Regents of The Lincoln Academy of Illinois and serves as a trustee of Lincoln College and of Lincoln Memorial University. He is Co-founder and Chairman of the Urban Libraries Council and Past President of the Adult Education Council of Greater Chicago.

Louis A. Lerner, Vice-President

Publisher of the Lerner Home Newspapers, Mr. Lerner has diverse professional and community involvements including service as the Vice-President of the City Club of Chicago and the Canadian American Trade Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. He is a member of the Illinois State Advisory Board on Libraries and the American Library Association Ad Hoc Committee on Video/Cable. He also serves as a commissioner on the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and is a member of the White House Conference Committee.

Leslie J. Sorenson

Mr. Sorenson was named to the Board of Directors in 1961, following a distinguished career as one of the foremost traffic engineers in the country. Former Deputy Commissioner of Chicago's Department of Streets and Sanitation, he is Past Vice-President of both the Institute of Traffic Engineering and the Greater Chicago Safety Council.

Dr. Preston Bradley

Senior member of the Board, serving since 1925, Dr. Bradley has been Pastor of the People's Church of Chicago since he founded it in 1912. His radio broadcasts have inspired generations of Americans with messages of love and hope. Author and lecturer, his civic duties include membership on the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and past tenure as President of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Mrs. Magnus B. Rosenberg

Long active in Chicago's civic and cultural life, Mrs. Rosenberg was appointed to the Board of Directors in 1959. She has served as Vice-President and board member of the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club settlement house. She is Past President of Chicago Woman's Aid. Mrs. Rosenberg serves on the Board of Directors of the Chicago Sinai Congregation. She is a long-time member of the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. William Sylvester White

Since 1967, Mrs. White has included service on the Library Board of Directors in her numerous civic activities. Appointed to the Annual Assay Commission by President Lyndon Johnson, she has also served as a board member of the Executive Committee of the YWCA. Her library involvement includes work on the State Library Council, the ALA Committee on Services to the Disadvantaged and the Legislative Committee of the American Library Trustee Association.

Dr. John Hope Franklin

Dr. Franklin joined the Board of Directors in 1969, the same year in which he was appointed John Matthews Manly Distinguished Service Professor of History at the University of Chicago. Former Chairman of the Department of History at the U of C, noted author and lecturer, he is now a member of the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa and President of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Franklin's civic and public services have included membership on the Board of Directors of the American Council of Learned Societies and National Educational Television. He is a member of the Fisk University Board of Trustees and the Museum of Science and Industry Board.

Stanley Balzekas, Jr.

Chicago businessman Stanley Balzekas, Jr., has been a member of the Board since 1970. President of Balzekas Motor Sales, in 1966 he founded the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, an outstanding and diverse collection of antiquities, artifacts, memorabilia, and literature spanning eight hundred years of Lithuanian history. His civic duties include membership on the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Museum and the Advisory Board of the Catholic Charities of Chicago. He is Chairman of the Ethnic Committee of the Chicago Bicentennial Committee and President of the American Veterans Press Association of Chicago.

Marcos Murillo

Marcos Murillo has served on the Board of Directors since 1974. An officer of the Central National Bank of Chicago, he is Vice-President of the Pan-American Council, Director of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a member of the Mexican-American Civic Society, the Azteca Lions, and an honorary member of the Peruvian Art Society. He is Director of LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens) and Vice-Chairman of the Community Fund of Chicago.

A YEAR OF BEGINNINGS...

The 103-year-old Chicago Public Library entered a watershed in 1975, a year that saw thousands of hours of planning by the Board of Directors, administration, and staff move from blueprints to reality. The nation's second largest public library began an exhilarating, exhausting journey toward excellence.

Change became the constant. From the public point of view none was more significant than the relocation of books and other materials from The Cultural Center to a new downtown agency, The Temporary Central Library at 425 N. Michigan, interim quarters for five divisions pending construction of a new Central Library.

Less heralded but more significant in the long-range development of public service were changes in structure and operations that affected every unit of the Library.

A new Chief Librarian, the seventh in the history of the Library, assumed leadership in January. As Deputy Chief Librarian since 1973, David L. Reich had supervised plans for the realignment of subject departments, the development of the building program for renovating the former Central Library into The Cultural Center, and the broadening of staff participation in management.

Now in his first year as chief administrator he worked to translate these and other plans into practice.

As the year ended, he could look back on . . .

- the completion of *The Five-Year Plan,* a comprehensive study of the most urgent problems in providing needed library services and recommendations to resolve them.
- three major administrative appointments—those of Deputy Chief Librarian and Assistant Chiefs for Technical Processes and for The Central Library—and the creation of two key staff positions—Special Collections Librarian and Coordinator of Programs and Exhibits (The Cultural Center), all reflecting the Library's growth and new directions.
- the relocation and the reorganization of two-thirds of the CPL's downtown collection in the new Temporary Central Library.
- **the beginning of interior renovation** of The Cultural Center and completion of structural work on the addition.
- opening of The Carter G. Woodson Regional Library Center, the first of a planned series of new public service agencies.
- formation of RESPOND—Resources and Services Program Organized with New Direction—a new agency to provide direct library service to groups with special needs.

- new impetus in the development of The Chicago Library System through which the CPL fosters interlibrary cooperation among the city's academic, special, and school libraries and itself.
- beginning of the Writing in Chicago Program, a three-year nontraditional education project on the city's literary heritage, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.
- completion of staff-prepared task force reports proposing changes in training, security, materials selection, circulation policies and procedures, and career opportunities for clerical employees.
- **resolution of a financial crisis** that threatened the CPL during 1975.

These were the landmark accomplishments of 1975, whose very dimensions partly obscured a daily endeavor to improve all phases of library service.

1975 was the year of beginnings.

CPL SYSTEM—BUILDING ONE FROM MANY

A New Deputy Chief

The appointment of Mrs. Amanda S. Rudd as Deputy Chief Librarian had important implications for the Chief Librarian as well as for the entire system. Mrs. Rudd joined the CPL in midyear as Assistant Chief Librarian—Community Relations and Special Programs of Service, bringing to that position experience in community relations and in library administration. In October, the Board of Directors selected her from many candidates to become Deputy Chief. Mrs. Rudd quickly assumed responsibility for the day-to-day operations of all CPL units and in particular those of the branches functioning without an Assistant Chief.

Chicago Library System

Access of the general public to collections of academic and special libraries, as well as to all public libraries throughout Illinois, is the ultimate goal of the Illinois Library and Information Network (ILLINET).

To encourage Chicago-area membership in ILLINET, the Illinois State Library provided CPL with a $60,000 grant for a two-year project to promote interlibrary cooperation within the city. A drive to recruit academic and special libraries as affiliate members of The Chicago Library System, of which CPL is the core, began in September.

The 31 academic libraries and 46 special libraries that have affiliated with CPL/CLS have added a wealth of materials in many formats and levels of complexity to patrons of the CPL. In turn, The Chicago Public Library is making its resources available to patrons of affiliate libraries.

The New Librarians

A new unit consolidating innovative library services to groups was approved by the Board of Directors in September. RESPOND—Resources and Services Program Organized with New Direction—constitutes one of the largest public service agencies within the system, having a staff of 68 that supervises book collections in more than 400 locations and accounting for circulation of 882,000 in 1975.

"Varied" is the only word that can equally describe the seven service programs of RESPOND.

In addition to direct service, the librarian-specialists of RESPOND provide training and program development assistance for public service staff throughout the System.

OVERVIEW OF RESPOND

SECTION	PROGRAMS/RESOURCES	LOCATIONS
Reading and Study Centers	Small Branch Collections/Services Community Rap Sessions Drug Abuse Workshops Study Counseling Youth Guidance/ Rehabilitation Program*	CHA Projects Cabrini-Green Homes Harold L. Ickes Homes Robert Taylor Homes Rockwell Gardens Stateway Gardens El Centro de la Causa
Cook County Corrections Library	Technical and Academic Collections Law Collection Self-Improvement Cassette Courses Referral Resource List	Cook County House of Corrections Women's Correctional Facility Jail Cermak Memorial Hospital PACE Institute Chicago Program Center
Juvenile Services	Book Deposits Film Programs Storytelling Workshops Puppet Shows	Day Care Centers Community Centers Schools and Classrooms Chicago Board of Health Clinics
Adult Services	Book Materials Film Programs Program and Bibliography Development	Business and Industrial Organizations Adult Education Courses Community Service Agencies
Study Unlimited**	Independent Study Courses: College Credit General Education Development College-Level Examination Program Personal Enrichment	SU Centers at Portage-Cragin, Legler, Northtown, Whitney M. Young Branches and at The Temporary Central Library GED Assistance at all Branches and The Temporary Central Library
Senior Citizens Services	Visits to Seniors' Organizations CPL Staff Training in Services and Programing	Senior Citizens Centers Community Service Agencies Branch Libraries
Services to the Spanish-Speaking	CPL Staff Assistance for Service and Collection Development	All CPL Public Service Units

*In Cooperation with Juvenile Court and Chicago Police Department

**Joint Project with City Colleges of Chicago

A New Department—Special Collections.

Thomas A. Orlando, named to the new position of Special Collections Librarian in October, began the challenging work of organizing the Library's rare and valuable materials and developing a departmental program that emphasizes growth. In the few remaining months of 1975 he inventoried rare holdings and archival materials of The Cultural Center and moved them to The Temporary Central Library, pending completion of The Cultural Center renovation. Materials in the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall were put in temporary storage while remodeling proceeded in that area.

The Special Collections Librarian's search through a century's worth of valuable holdings turned up several exciting finds, notably extensive materials from the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Negotiations were begun with other local institutions to bring together local collections from the Exposition into one primary repository at the CPL.

Special gifts to the new unit were substantial. The Civil War Round Table gave an initial $10,000 toward its endowment of a Civil War Research Collection and Reading Room, to be established in the Special Collections section of The Cultural Center. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Newman contributed several important gifts, foremost among them, the microcard set of *Travels in the Confederate States* comprising the 448 volumes in E. M. Coulter's bibliography of that title. For the second consecutive year, Mrs. Foreman Lebold contributed rare and valuable books in the areas of Civil War history and American literature from the library of her late husband. The Plitt Theatre Corporation, managers of the Chicago and State Lake Theatres, donated thousands of popular music scores played by theatre orchestras during the '30s and '40s. Significant purchases by Special Collections included pre-Fire Chicago imprints, medieval manuscript specimens, and the 12-volume Johnson Reprint Corporation set of facsimile notebooks of Leonardo DaVinci *(Codex Atlanticus)*.

The Technical Side.

The move of the Technical Processes Division from rented quarters to The Temporary Central Library in mid-1975 streamlined acquisition and delivery of new materials for the public service units, saving time and money and improving communications.

A new Assistant Chief Librarian—Technical Processes was appointed in October. Morton Coburn's qualifications included many years as Director of Edmonton (Alberta, Canada) Public Libraries and a challenging assignment for the CPL. As Assistant Chief Librarian—Regional Library Centers, Coburn was coordinator of the Woodson Regional Library project.

Operations in the six divisions that receive and prepare materials for circulation were revised and improved in the continuing preparation for automation. With the help of the Library's Systems Analyst, the department introduced procedures to improve patron access to all Library collections. The availability of precataloged materials and of automated cataloging information from the Ohio College Library Center required additional procedural changes. Despite financial difficulties, expenditures for juvenile audio-visual materials and for print and nonprint materials for the Black and Latino communities increased over the preceding year.

Support Services.
Consolidation of operations that support public service functions was begun, in line with recommendations of organization consultant Dr. John Rizzo.

Computer operations, a new systemwide circulation unit, displays and graphics, printing and duplication, and a new communications processing and distribution center which combines mailing, interagency delivery, and automated printing were consolidated.

The system for computer storage and retrieval was improved to provide immediate access to updated financial data, an advance vitally important for budget control. A new position to oversee building maintenance and improvement was created. Appointed Director of Library Facilities and Equipment in late fall, John Wrenn immediately began to assess the physical plants and equipment needs of all agencies.

Fines and Forgiveness.
Attention to fiscal matters forced a reassessment of overdue fines and other service charges. Effective July 5, the daily overdue charge was increased from two to five cents, bringing CPL in line with fines levied by surrounding suburban public libraries.

To lessen the sting, the Board of Directors declared two days of amnesty. On July 2 and 3 the public returned more than 52,000 overdue books and other materials—no fines imposed, no questions asked.

Other financial measures included: two new charges—a $3.00 processing fee for lost or destroyed books and a $1.00 charge to commercial firms for patent copy services; and an increase in the photocopying charge from 10 to 15 cents per page.

In another cost-cutting move, public service hours were cut by three and one-half hours each week with most agencies closing at 6:00 p.m., rather than 9:00 p.m., on Fridays, and 5:00 p.m., rather than 5:30 p.m., on Saturdays.

The Temporary Central Library
425 North Michigan Avenue

NEW LIBRARY IN THE NEW DOWNTOWN

Planning and executing the move of staff, equipment, and 580,000 volumes from The Cultural Center across the river to The Temporary Central Library at 425 N. Michigan dominated downtown activities for most of the year.

As important as the physical move of materials was the opportunity it provided to restructure subject departments into divisions conforming to the Library of Congress classification system, adopted by CPL in 1974.

Working out the details of this realignment and smoothing the transition of staff and materials to new patterns of service was the first order for the chiefs of the new divisions. Until the appointment of an Assistant Chief Librarian—Central Library in the fall, they also functioned as the Central Library Management Team.

A committee on moving headed by Morton Coburn, then Assistant Chief—Regional Centers, instructed staff in developing floor plans, packing, and tagging, routine but crucial tasks for avoiding extra costs, confusion, and delays in public service. Complicating the move was the work of separating and labeling portions of each of the old thirteen subject departments for destinations in new divisions.

With the assistance of Jackson Movers, Evanston, and key staff members from each unit, books, bookstacks, and furniture were transported with minimal inconvenience to the public and almost no damage to property. No unit was closed for more than three weeks, some closed for only a few days, and a few were reestablished in their new quarters with virtually no break in public service.

Applied Science and Technology established the first public service outpost in the new building in early August. By November 24 not only the move but collection reorganization was complete, and The Temporary Central Library began operating on its full service schedule.

Patrons visiting the agency found five of the six divisions (Fine Arts remained in The Cultural Center) conveniently grouped on the 12th floor.

And visit the new agency they did—52,982 people during the last six weeks of 1975, averaging some 1,200 daily.

This compares favorably with The Cultural Center's average of 3,000 persons each day when it is remembered that The Cultural Center houses the Fine Arts Division, the Popular Library, The Children's Cultural Center, The Audiovisual Center, and the GAR Museum and has programs and exhibits that draw substantial audiences.

Even a brief tour of The Temporary Central Library reveals its advantages for library users. The patron encounters the main card catalog and information desk immediately as he steps off the elevator. Newspapers and general interest magazines, for the most part, are arranged for self-service. Encyclopedias and almanacs are grouped with them, eliminating waiting in line for service. Almost 90 percent of the Bibliographic Center's collection is in open stacks, including the *Library of Congress* and *National Union Catalogs.*

In the Science Division, where for the first time since 1953 all the sciences are combined, patrons can find in open stacks most of the scientific, medical, and agricultural holdings of The Central Library. More than half of the Science reference collection and all of its circulating books and indexes are on the public floor. The new Interlibrary Loan Center affords faster delivery of materials requested from other libraries.

Increasing familiarity with these and other conveniences—improved lighting, quick materials retrieval, and air-conditioning—is expected to continue the growth pattern established in late 1975.

When Patrick O'Brien, former head of the Business and Industry Division, became Assistant Chief Librarian—Central Library in October, the Division Chiefs gratefully returned full attention to their burgeoning new divisions: Dorothy Kremen, to the Science Division; Janet Bean, to General Information Services (The Information Center, Periodicals, General Reference. Bibliographic Center, and Interlibrary Loan); Robert Baumruk, to Social Sciences and History; J. W. Reginald Scurr, to Literature and Philosophy; Marjorie Adkins, to Fine Arts; and Janet Suzuki, pro tem head, to Business and Industry.

One of the pleasurable tasks awaiting them was the purchase of series, sets, and encyclopedic works, many valued at thousands of dollars, with Library Resources Enrichment Project (LREP) funds. Among the materials acquired in print and nonprint formats were the complete writings of the Greek and Latin Fathers of the Church (microfiche), *American Colonial Records* (microfilm), the Art Institute's *Scrapbook of Art and Artists in Chicago* (microfilm), and the massive multivolume *Handbuch der Physik,* a German-English encyclopedia covering all fields of physics. The Library also bought films for The Audiovisual Center with LREP funds—classic features including *The Blue Angel* and *Captains Courageous,* documentaries and semidocumentaries like *Salt of the Earth,* which re-creates a Mexican zinc workers strike, and series such as Bronowski's *Ascent of Man*. In all, more than $336,000 was spent strengthening the Central research collections.

The Cultural Center
78 East Washington Street

LABORING BEFORE REBIRTH

New institutions are not plugged in and turned on, all parts smoothly clicking. Gestation usually is slow. But for The Cultural Center, the Library's new home for the arts and informational and educational programs, 1975 was a year of rapid growth.

In January only its new name suggested the great alterations the 78-year-old building would undergo. By December, with five major divisions relocated to another facility and the sounds of machinery and workmen everywhere, the anticipated renascence had become a developing reality.

Through it all—dust, noise, and occasional inconvenience—library service went on, thanks to the patience of staff and patrons alike.

The general contract for renovation and completion of the west addition was awarded on March 11 by the Public Building Commission to Paschen Contractors on its low bid of $10,539,900. Exactly two months later Erik Borg Construction Company topped off the structural work on the Garland Court addition, allowing remodeling to begin in the basement shortly afterward.

By September patrons encountered workmen for the first time as work on heating ducts began in public service areas. By November the entire south side of the building was closed to the public, and the circulation section was relocated to the northwest corner of the first floor.

Within this bustling milieu the function of The Cultural Center as a home for programs and exhibits emerged. With the appointment of Judy Weisman to the new position of Coordinator of Programs and Exhibits, experimentation with program formats and exhibits began.

Pending the opening of the fourth floor exhibition hall, the Randolph Street rotunda became a temporary exhibit area, and the first show, a display of 17 sculptures by Chicago Artist Vittore Bocchetta, was held in April.

In June two exhibits honored Board members: Dr. Preston Bradley, on the celebration of his fiftieth anniversary as a member of the Board of Directors; and Board President Ralph G. Newman in connection with the Nevins-Freeman award presented to him by the Civil War Round Table. Also in June, the Canadian government presented a multimedia exhibit describing the inhabitants of the polar region.

With the end of departmental programing at The Cultural Center in April, the new coordinator launched an innovative series that brought plant and gardening enthusiasts together with artists to discuss form. All aspects of personal money management were explored in two lectures by representatives of the First National Bank of Chicago. Equity Library Theatre's growing following had a choice of six performances for two one-acters, Roberts Patrick's *I Came to New York to Write* and *Presenting Arnold Blue/A Commercial,* also in May.

A busy summer prepared a fall brimming with cultural offerings. In September, for the seventh year, large audiences attended the Lyric Opera Previews, this year presented in the evening as well as during the lunch hours. Total attendance for the seven-week series was 1,473.

Goodman Theatre chose The Cultural Center to spotlight its fiftieth anniversary and in October staged a major exhibit and five-part lecture series, *An Inside Look at 50 Years of Theatre,* the two attractions drawing an attendance of 5,025.

For the first time in its history, the Chicago International Film Festival publicly prescreened entries in its annual competition, showing all categories of student films on Mondays and Thursdays during October. Even the circus turned up at 78 E. Washington during the month. Clowns and performers gave audiences a look inside the Big Top in four lunch-hour programs.

Week-long themes unified activities in November, with programs and exhibits in observance of International Women's Year, National Model Railroad Month, International Aviation Month, and the International Livestock Exposition. Equity Library Theatre returned to present four performances of *I Never Sang for My Father* by Robert Anderson.

Ecumenicism marked December when programs highlighted the Hanukkah celebration and Christmas music. Film classics and two experimental videotape presentations rounded out offerings for the month.

The partially remodeled Civic Reception Center opened in December with a Bicentennial flourish of watercolors by the nineteenth-century American painter Joseph Boggs Beale. *Star Spangled History* attracted 2,200 viewers to linger among his scenes of a simpler yesterday.

The music of the Fourth Pennsylvania Artillery Revolutionary Band and wassail toasts of revelers in colonial dress ushered in a new era for The Cultural Center in December. The occasion was the Bicentennial Bash of the Illinois Library Association, held in the partially remodeled Civic Reception Center on the building's third floor Washington Street side. The party previewed many more to come in this glittering setting for official fetes.

The Bicentennial theme was repeated no less than twice daily—usually more often—on radio and television by The Cultural Center's Broadcast Department, beginning in mid-

A
HALF CENTURY
OF THEATRE
AT THE

year. Chicago's only daily Bicentennial radio series, *Historic Impressions by Leading Chicagoans,* featured local leaders in the arts, industry, government, education, and other fields assessing significant developments and personalities from the nation's infancy to recent times. Aired twice daily and three times on Sunday by WEFM, the series was originated and co-produced by the CPL's Director of Broadcasting, Barbara Moro.

A second Bicentennial series, this one for television, was developed for WGN-TV. *Happy Birthday, America,* similar in format to *Historic Impressions,* was aired 384 times between July 17 and December 31. Both series were scheduled for production throughout the Bicentennial Year.

Contributed production costs and air time for these programs, the continuing *Story Book Lady* segment of WGN-TV's Ray Rayner Show, and other Broadcast Department activity totaled $639,638 for the year.

Branches

CIRCULATION, PROGRAMS—AND WORK—GO UP!

Economic slowdowns traditionally boost library usage, and nowhere was this more apparent than in The Chicago Public Library's 77 branches. Circulation rose 2.5% in 1975 over the preceding year, and programs for every age and interest group multiplied, notwithstanding a decrease in branch staff caused by the hiring freeze in the second half of the year.

Branch librarians reported a great upsurge in demand for how-to books, job information, civil service examination manuals, and light reading, as patrons settled down to finding new sources of income, savings, and entertainment. The conservation drive no doubt accounted in part for the sharp increase in attendance at free branch programs. But certainly the enthusiastic efforts of branch staff to attract new patrons exerted a powerful pull—quite aside from the recession.

The emphasis on programing emerged most clearly in offerings for adults. Perhaps taking a cue from children's librarians, one branch scheduled "folk stories for adults" featuring a local theatre group, and several others added arts and crafts hours for adults as well as youngsters. Reflecting current concerns, films, slide shows, and lecture discussions were planned on such topics as making a will, women's rights, burglary prevention, bicycle safety, and plant care.

A reading service for shut-ins, films, book reviews, and musical programs were arranged for senior citizens by ten community representatives hired under the federal Comprehensive Employment Training Act. Activities were offered in community agencies as well as in branches, and topics spanned current adult interests plus subjects particularly important to older Chicagoans.

Children's programing, perennially bounding along with story hours, films, writing contests, and puppet shows, turned into some unexpected byways: creative dramatics, a kite-flying contest, and book "publishing," a project in which children learned to hand-bind their own writing and artwork.

Branch libraries sponsored rock concerts, chess tournaments, and beer can exchanges to interest young adults, who responded by forming library-interest boards, organizing discussion series, mounting art exhibits, and presenting free programs for adults and children in the libraries.

With the great diversity of branch programs, one theme appeared again and again across the System. The Bicentennial celebration gave librarians a framework through which patrons could get a fresh vision of how America arrived at its 200th birthday. The historic view brought interest to traditional formats: lectures, discussions, literature, music, photography, films. In storefronts and new and old facilities all over Chicago, librarians helped patrons add depth and perspective to the picture of a 200-year-old America.

More contemporary was the branch sally into bookselling. Budget blues brightened, staff morale rose, and patrons toted home bargains when more than a score of branch librarians stacked up their withdrawals and offered them to the public in neighborhood book sales. The resulting several thousand dollars for purchase of materials spelled a clear forecast for 1976: more and bigger branch book sales.

A community open house on Valentine's Day marked the reopening of the Garfield Ridge branch in a new 4,000-square-foot facility at 6322 Archer Avenue, three blocks west of its former location. The opening culminated a seven-year effort by the CPL and community groups to provide a larger facility for the community. More than twice the size of the library it replaces, the Garfield Ridge branch was constructed to Library specifications by private developers and made available on a lease, suggesting one workable alternative for expanding community service during a tight money period.

Hand puppets, trucks, and drums posed a cataloging challenge as three branch libraries experimented with a service beginning in March—toy lending. Funded jointly by the Oppenheimer Family Foundation, which initiated the project, and the CPL, toy collections for home loan were established at the Northwest, Lake View, and Woodlawn branch libraries. Eighty-three kinds of educational toys suitable for two- to five-year-olds were selected and finally cataloged in a special picture book format for young children. Children's librarians compiled guidance sheets for parents with bibliographies and suggestions for imaginative play.

Nine-month toy circulation for the project totaled 1,100 with 337 families participating. One of many gratifying aspects was the conscientious return of toys. Out of 454 loans, only 20 were not returned. Plans are being made to expand the program in 1976.

Movies were better than ever at CPL branches, thanks to a Library Enrichment Resources Project grant. Approximately $110,000 went into stocking a film center exclusively for branch programs, lessening demands on the downtown Audiovisual Center, which not only has provided films for library programs, but loans them to other organizations.

Kenneth Clark's *Civilization* series, Alistair Cooke's *America* series, documentaries on such subjects as aging, drug abuse, and feminism, classics like *King Kong* and *My Man Godfrey,* travelogues, and film versions of award-winning TV specials form a basic collection for the branches.

The Illinois Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

DESIGN FOR NEW HEADQUARTERS APPROVED

An efficient, complete library service system for the estimated 411,000 blind and physically handicapped persons in Illinois moved closer to reality. The design of a $2 million administrative center for services throughout the state was approved by officials of the Illinois State Library and the CPL. The building will serve three functions: 1) as a regional administrative headquarters for the 18 subregional centers that serve the blind and physically handicapped throughout Illinois; 2) as a subregional library serving the same group in Chicago; 3) as a community library serving nonhandicapped patrons now using the cramped Roosevelt Branch Library.

To be situated at the southwest corner of Roosevelt Road and Blue Island Avenue, the building will provide large areas for such regional operations as materials storage and distribution, equipment repair, and book recording, as well as for direct service to handicapped and nonhandicapped adults and children.

The building is scheduled for completion in mid-1977.

State funding to the department for its regional and subregional functions was $238,242, down 6 percent from the preceding year. A federal grant of $51,750 (LSCA) purchased 500 cassette players and production of 3,400 cassette books.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

For the fourth consecutive year The Friends of The Chicago Public Library gave music-lovers free Sunday afternoon concerts by the Chicago Symphony String Quartet. Overflow audiences attended five performances given in The Cultural Center auditorium.

Arthur Hailey, Samuel Schoenbaum, Lilli Palmer, and John Powers were the guest speakers for the spring and fall Book and Author Luncheons given by the Friends in the Ambassador West. Joining the speakers as honored guests were more than a score of recently published Chicago authors. The colorful reception and buffet that opened the Carter G. Woodson Regional Library Center and welcoming parties for new administrative staff members were sponsored by the Friends.

Grants from the organization helped support a Bicentennial dramatic production and an automated telephone message system that kept patrons up-to-date on the progress of the move.

The Carter G. Woodson Regional Library Center
95th and Halsted Streets

PACESETTER FOR A NEW KIND OF LIBRARY SERVICE

The Carter G. Woodson Regional Library Center, the prototype for a new kind of library service for Chicago, opened to the public on December 20. It is the first of a generation of libraries that will offer services and resources midway between those provided by the CPL branches and The Central Library.

Dr. John Hope Franklin, CPL Board member and Distinguished Service Professor of American History, University of Chicago, gave the principal address at an inaugural program on the centenary of the birth of Carter G. Woodson, December 19. Ralph G. Newman, Board President, Niles Sherman, representing community organizations, and Alice Scott, Director of the new library, joined Dr. Franklin in the opening ceremonies.

A dedicatory plaque was presented to the Woodson Regional by an organization which Dr. Woodson founded, the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. A grand piano was donated by McDonald's Corporation.

Constructed at a cost of $2.5 million and housing collections valued at more than $1 million, this first regional library center offers a large reference section that will support studies through the junior college level and a community library of more popular, circulating materials. A highly sophisticated media center gives patrons a wide choice of nonprint formats for information and entertainment and serves as a technical resource center for audiovisual production by community institutions.

One of the building's most spectacular features is the skylighted atrium in the area housing the Vivian G. Harsh Collection of Afro-American History and Literature. A monumental sculpture expressing the Black experience will rise from the circular paved area, near the room's entrance, to the skylight two stories above. Chicago artist Richard Hunt has been commissioned to create this work.

The Harsh Collection contains more than 30,000 volumes, pamphlets, periodicals, and special materials on African heritage and the Black experience in America. Such leading Black writers as Richard Wright, Langston Hughes, and Arna Bontemps have contributed their personal research papers, manuscripts, and autographed first editions. It is the largest collection of its kind in the midwest.

Before the year had ended, the 182-seat auditorium on the first floor had been booked well into 1976 for programs in the performing arts and community meetings.

CHIEF LIBRARIAN'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 1975

Receipts:		
Cash Balance, Previous Year		$ 6,541,502
1975 Tax Receipts		15,372,714
State and Federal Funds		3,472,140
Fines		310,253
Investment Income		22,213
Other Sources		887,042
Cash Received through December 31, 1975		$26,605,864
Less: Allowance for Unaccrued Accounts Payable plus Open Commitments at December 31, 1975		2,809,911
Total		$23,795,953
Expenditures:		
1974 Vouchers Paid in 1975		$ 2,146,020
Salaries		13,801,243
Books		2,720,984
Hospitalization		587,496
Pension		139,142
Rental of Property		990,293
Bookbinding		94,850
Heat, Light and Power		485,227
Repairs to Property		232,158
Construction		635,842
Stationary and Office Supplies		225,187
Furniture and Fixtures		764,936
Insurance		14,444
Materials and Supplies		95,878
Telephone and TWX Service		130,424
Postage		65,435
Office Machines		62,698
Rental of Equipment		48,895
Fuel Oil		59,356
Local Transportation and Model Cities Bussing Project		54,989
Engineering		7,395
Vehicles		25,301
Maintenance and Operation of Motor Vehicles		61,419
Repairs to Equipment		34,982
Publications		16,840
Moving		110,224
Professional Services		127,448
Miscellaneous		56,847
Total		$23,795,953
Cash Balance at December 31, 1975	$4,100,177	
Less: Liabilities Remaining Unpaid December 31, 1975	(2,269,713)	
Open Commitments at December 31, 1975	(1,830,464)	
Unappropriated Cash Balance at December 31, 1975		—0—
Total		$23,795,953

Prepared from books without audit.

PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS

Central Library Cultural Center	2
Branches, incl. Woodson Regional Library	78
Reading and Study Centers	6
Deposit Collections, Excluding Public and Private School Collections	367
Classroom Collections	182
Traveling Branch Stops (5 Traveling Branches and 4 Mini-vans)	76
Total Public Service Outlets	711
REFERENCE QUESTIONS	
Central Library Cultural Center	1,336,692
Branches	1,997,129
Total Reference Questions	3,333,821
NUMBER OF CARDHOLDERS	
Central Library and Branches, Three-year Cards	689,939
Local, One-year Cards	214
Total Number of Cardholders	690,153
VOLUMES IN SYSTEM	5,947,562
CIRCULATION OF BOOKS	
Central Library Cultural Center	1,121,278
Branches	6,246,889
Traveling Branches	176,490
Reading and Study Centers	84,271
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	291,993
School Deposits	502,741
Portable Libraries, Adult Special Deposits and Juvenile Special Deposits	293,801
Total Circulation of Books	8,717,463
CIRCULATION OTHER THAN BOOKS	
Pamphlets	25,826
Periodicals	3,639
Pictures	85,479
Music, Bound Volumes and Sheets	2,460
Phonograph Records	168,208
Slides	18,522
Films	98,495
Filmstrips	1,369
Cassettes	880
Total Circulation Other Than Books	404,878

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY/ CHICAGO LIBRARY SYSTEM
ANNUAL REPORT 1976

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

IR006529

The Library in America's Bicentennial Year

America's 200th year was The Chicago Public Library's 104th. And 1976 was a rewarding year for the Library in many areas, which you will find reviewed in this report. Here is a brief statistical review:

PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCIES

Central Library	1
Cultural Center	1
Branches (including Woodson Regional Library, Woodson Community Library, Illinois Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (under construction)	78
Traveling Branches to Become Permanent Branches	1
Reading and Study Centers	6
RESPOND	
Deposit Collections	616
Senior Citizen Nutrition Site Deposits	30
Cook County Corrections Libraries/Chicago Program Center	6

COLLECTIONS

Book Volumes—System total	5,884,134
Non-book materials—System total	2,642,013
Periodical titles—System total	3,973
Central Library—total volumes (including Temporary Central Library and Fine Arts Division)	591,026
Cultural Center—total volumes	198,536
Woodson Regional Library (including Community Library and Harsh Collection)—total volumes	142,390
Hild Regional Branch Library—total volumes	139,651
Branches, Reading and Study Centers, Traveling Branches, RESPOND collections—total volumes	4,812,531

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Average size of full service Branch Library (full service: Monday-Thursday 9-9, Friday 9-6, Saturday 9-5)	12,000 sq. ft.
Number of volumes in typical full service Branch Library	44,000
Number of new titles added to system collections in an average year	25,000-30,000

In 1976, the Library coped with several challenges. The support of our Board of Directors, our staff, and the City was most gratifying.

Again in 1976 the Library demonstrated that it is an important source of information, education, and entertainment to the people of Chicago. Hundreds of thousands of Chicagoans took advantage of the vast range of library services and programs. The Library is, indeed, a major investment in the future quality of life in our city.

"Great men hallow a whole people, and lift up all who live in their time."

–Sydney Smith

The Chicago Public Library system is a significant part of the legacy Mayor Richard J. Daley left the people of Chicago. When Mayor Daley took office in 1955, there were 57 public libraries in Chicago. Today, there are 87, for a 53% increase under Mayor Daley's leadership.

Even more important than the statistics is the simple fact that every day, thousands of Chicagoans, of all ages, economic backgrounds, and ethnic groups, from all neighborhoods, use the public libraries to learn and to be entertained. This is what the Library meant to Mayor Daley.

He was an active and busy man, but the Mayor always made time to take a key leadership role in the development of The Chicago Public Library system. During Mayor Daley's administration, the Library grew to become the second largest library system in the country.

Mayor Daley appointed the nine distinguished Chicagoans who serve on the Library Board. He always gave Board appointments careful consideration, making sure that a cross-section of minority and ethnic groups was represented on the Board.

Of course, Mayor Daley's interest in the Library was not limited to the Board. He unfailingly attended Library groundbreaking and dedication ceremonies to demonstrate his concern for Chicago's cultural and educational life.

In 1972, for example, Mayor Daley participated extensively in the Library's centennial celebration. More recently, in 1975, the Mayor attended the dedication of the Carter G. Woodson Regional Library—the realization of his interest in creating a reference library on the south side. And the Mayor played a large part in making the renovation of the 78 East Washington Street building—and its transformation into The Chicago Public Library Cultural Center—possible.

Whenever Mayor Daley spoke at library events, his remarks inevitably turned to Chicago's children, and how the libraries would benefit them throughout their lives.

Indeed, The Chicago Public Library system is a permanent and lasting tribute to Mayor Daley's deep concern for the quality of life for the people of Chicago—now and for generations to come.

The Branch Libraries

In July, the Board of Directors, acting upon the recommendations of a preliminary survey by staff, adopted a resolution to have the City of Chicago Department of Public Works conduct an extensive survey of all 32 Library-owned branch facilities. The immediate physical needs of each building and an estimated cost of renovations were the primary goals of this survey. All Library-owned branches could look forward to refurbishments in their physical plants which would result in greater patron and staff comfort, ease of use, and better library services. Actual work on the buildings is expected to begin next year.

In February the Board approved a proposal to relocate three rented branches to larger, more modern quarters; Avalon, New City, and Northwest. At the same time Madison Branch Library was closed; its services were transferred to the Rockwell Gardens Reading and Study Center.

The new Humboldt Branch Library opened in March at 1626 North California Avenue. The community enthusiastically celebrated the long awaited event. The library itself is a tribute to the ingeniousness of the City Architects, for it combines bold, imaginative color accents and comfortable furnishings with a well planned, functional library design.

The library agency to be located within the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Service Center was officially designated the Lorraine Hansberry Branch Library, after the famous Chicago playwright of *Raisin in the Sun*. The Lorriane Hansberry Branch Library is expected to be ready to open in 1977.

A task force on the use of mobile units by The Chicago Public Library recommended the discontinuation of traveling branches and minivans, fulfilling objective A-5 of the *Five Year Plan* of the Chicago Library System, because of their unreasonable expense, duplication of existing

HUMBOLDT
BRANCH
LIBRARY

branch services in many areas, and the inadequate library service provided. All traveling units were phased out as of December 31, 1976. Three one-location, five days a week traveler stops were retained for 1977 in communities where full service branch libraries will be established when sites are approved.

In October the 18 branches of the Southwest District presented a week-long "Library Browse-about" at the Ford City Shopping Center. Fifteen booths, including ones from the Central Library, the Cultural Center, Carter G. Woodson Regional Library, Illinois Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Study Unlimited, created positive exposure for the Library and its programs and services and resulted in 5,500 inquires answered and 337 new registrations.

October saw an exciting "Mini-Conference on Young Adult Services" held at Carter G. Woodson Regional Library. Fulfilling two objectives (A and C4) of the Library's *Five Year Plan*, the mini-conference served to bring to staff the administration's concern for library services to young adults. Many outstanding Young Adult services specialists participated in the one day affair: Rosemary Young, Vice-President and President-Elect, Young Adult Services Division of American Library Association; Mary K. Chelton, President, YASD of ALA: Evelyn Shaevel, Executive Secretary, YASD of ALA; Dr. Thomas Downen, Associate Professor, School of Library Science, The University of Michigan; and Rick Grimm, YA Age Level Specialist, Prince George's County (Maryland) Memorial Library System. Bill Ptacek, Head of Systemwide Circulation of CPL, and Mary Lennox of the Chicago Board of Education completed the panel. Reactions of staff and outside guests to the mini-conference were uniformly positive.

The Temporary Central Library
425 North Michigan Avenue

The year 1976 was the Temporary Central Library's first full year in its location on three floors of leased space at 425 North Michigan Avenue. The year was also the Library's first under the reorganization plan which reduced the number of departments from thirteen to six.

The five subject divisions, Business and Industry, Fine Arts (located at the Cultural Center), Literature and Philosophy, Science, and Social Sciences and History, continued to acquire important materials to strengthen their research/reference collections. The General Information Services Division's Interlibrary Loan Center joined the Northeastern Illinois Library System (NEIDS) to speed the delivery of books from a wide range of sources to CPL/CLS patrons.

The Temporary Central Library answered 800,513 requests for information, an average of 2,624 each day. Total attendance was 376,088 patrons, an average of 1,233 per day. The Central Library also coordinated a user survey conducted at all locations and analyzed the results by computer. The survey results will be used in planning for the new Central Library in the Loop. The branches also found the survey results helpful in preparing their programs of service.

Task Force Appointed

Objectives E-5 and A-11 of the Library's *Five Year Plan* call for the initiation of studies concerning the future of public library service in the Loop and the formation of a task force to develop concepts of the research/reference library and the library for general users in the central downtown area. To this end, Chief Librarian David L. Reich appointed a Task Force to Develop a Philosophical and Function Statement for the Central Library in May. Members of the group included Central Library staff, Branch staff, a representative of the City Architect, representative general and research users, and the Vice President of the Board of Directors.

At the end of January, the Associate Director for Public Services of the Dallas Public Library, Mr. Richard Waters, visited the CPL to share the Dallas experience of planning for a new Central Library and developing the building program.

1976: On the Move

The Chicago Public Library Cultural Center
78 East Washington Street

Chicago Architects

The Cultural Center was literally "on the move" in 1976: the Broadcasting and Personnel departments, the Audiovisual Center, Music Section of the Fine Arts Division, offices, and Circulation Department opened in newly renovated areas. The Board of Directors in December officially changed the name of the Children's Cultural Center to the Thomas Hughes Children's Library in honor of the author who was largely responsible for the creation of The Chicago Public Library after the Chicago Fire. The Popular Library served an increased number of patrons over last year despite the inconveniences caused by continuous construction throughout the building. In 1976 the major part of the renovation of the 80-year old building at 78 East Washington Street was completed.

Patrons enjoyed several exhibits in the Cultural Center in 1976. More than 36,000 visitors saw the "China in Needlepoint" exhibit in April. Cultural Center programs and exhibits in 1976 included:

January 11; February 15	Chicago Symphony String Quartet 4th and 5th 1975 Series Performances
February 4-5	"The Jeffersonian Heritage" (Professional drama program)
February 17-28	"Living Lithuanian Artists"
April 7—May 1	"China in Needlepoint"
May 11-29	The 49th Annual National High School Art Exhibition (sponsored by *Scholastic* magazine)
June 3-19	"The Little Giant"—Stephen A. Douglas Memorial Exhibit (Special Collections)
July 20—August 31	"Chicago Architects"
July 22	Shaw Society performs in Civic Reception Center during American Library Association Centennial Conference
September 8-10	The Wild Onion Festival (The Writing In Chicago Program)
November 17	Chicago Symphony String Quartet 1st 1976-77 Series Performance

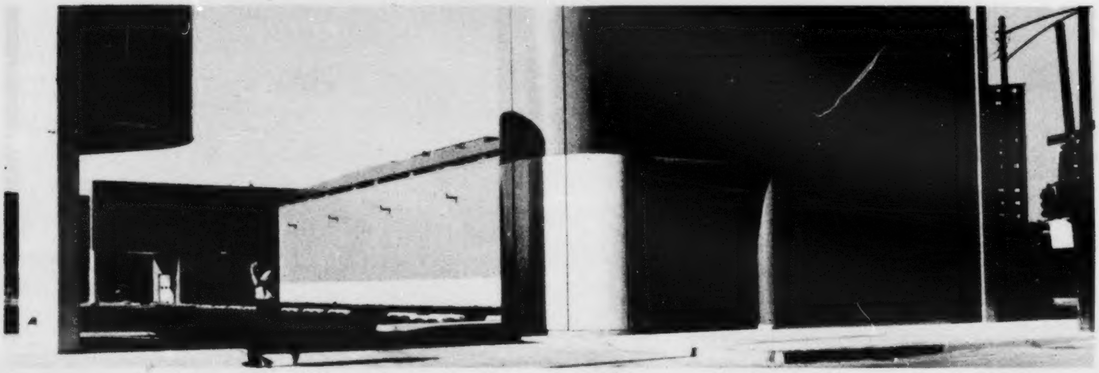
In October 1977 nearly three years of work on the Cultural Center will be completed, and the Cultural Center will be a reality. To insure the preservation of its unique decorative and architectural treasures for future generations, the Board of Directors in April called for the Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks to designate The Chicago Public Library Cultural Center as a Chicago Landmark. The City Council approved this status for the Cultural Center on November 15, 1976.

Special Collections received 2,230 titles (representing 2,450 books and journals) as gifts during 1976. Some of the significant works the division acquired were: *The Black Laws of Illinois* (1864) by John Jones, the first black public official in Chicago; *The Novels of John Steinbeck* (1939) by Harry T. Moore; first editions by Thomas Hughes; privately-printed editions of Eugene Field; sets in fine bindings of works by Sir Walter Scott, John Dryden, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Charles Lamb; manuscripts of William Cecil Burghley (1520-1598) and William Laud (1573-1645); rare editions of Samuel Pepys, Louis XVIII, and Mark Twain; books from the private collection of the late Governor Otto Kerner; and Chicagoana, among which are 30 pieces of rare sheet music published in Chicago.

The Illinois Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

On March 12, 1976, groundbreaking ceremonies took place and construction started on this joint project of the Illinois State Library and The Chicago Public Library. The building of the new library, at Roosevelt Road and Blue Island Avenue, is on schedule and the Library plans to open the new agency in late 1977/early 1978.

Architect Stanley Tigerman has succeeded in designing the new library to serve as a friendly, inviting, user-oriented environment for the blind and the handicapped.

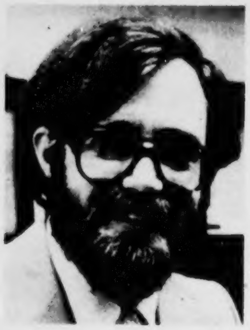


The Writing In Chicago Program

The Writing In Chicago Program is an experimental adult learning program, funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The general purpose of the program is to make libraries more active centers for education in the humanities. The Writing In Chicago Program gives Chicagoans an opportunity to learn about the craft of writing and to discuss Chicago's literary and cultural heritage.

Novelist Harry Mark Petrakis joined the program as Writer In Residence, and Michael Kathman was the 1976-77 program year's Scholar In Residence. Dr. George Kent taught "The Rise of Chicago Black Writing" several times; Mr. Kathman presented programs on "Working in Chicago," "Chicago: City of Architecture," and "The Spirit of Chicago."

Mr. Petrakis offered weekly, two-hour Writing Workshops, devoted to discussion and critiques of participants' work. These Workshops gave participants an invaluable opportunity to work with a successful, nationally-recognized author. Mr. Petrakis also appeared at ten "Meet the Author" sessions at branch libraries.



The Writing In Chicago Program held a "Wild Onion Festival" in the Cultural Center September 8-10. Some 3,500 people attended the festival, which celebrated Chicago's literary and cultural heritage. Activities included folk music, theatre, mime shows, Sandburg readings by actor Gary Merrill, and appearances by Harry Mark Petrakis and Michael Kathman.

Interlibrary Cooperation Project

During its first full calendar year, the Interlibrary Cooperation Project made substantial progress on several fronts. The Project obtained affiliation of many academic and special libraries with the Chicago Library System, increased communication with affiliated and other libraries, and worked with the Illinois Regional Library Council to expand cooperation among libraries in Illinois. The first issue of the *CLS Communicator,* the official newsletter of the Project, was published in January. The purpose of the Project is to maximize the range of services and materials available to all participating libraries.

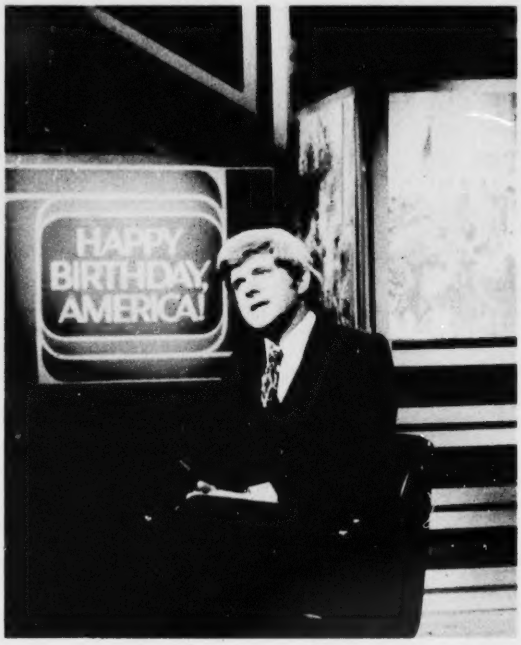
Broadcasting: The Library on the Air

Under the Director of Broadcasting, Barbara Moro, the Broadcasting Department creates and co-produces television and radio programs for local stations. In 1976 the efforts of the department resulted in unprecedented electronic media exposure for the Library, including two Bicentennial programs, "Happy Birthday, America" (WGN-TV) and "Historic Impressions by Leading Chicagoans" (WEFM Radio). Both programs received awards for creative excellence.

The department also produces six continuing programs:

> "The Storybook Lady," now in its sixth year, is seen Tuesday mornings on the Ray Rayner Show (WGN-TV).
>
> "Who Said That?" (WBBM Radio).
>
> "Your Library Notebook" runs half-hour interviews with authors twice a week on WBEZ Radio.
>
> "Books I Like" is a weekly book review on WLTD-FM Radio's Ted Weber Show.
>
> "A Place for all Reasons" runs twice a week on WEFM Radio.
>
> "Notes and Notices" publicizes branch activities on WEBZ Radio.

Miss Moro also adapted, produced, and directed *The Jeffersonian Heritage,* originally three radio shows from the 1950's, as a one-hour stage presentation. It was recorded and later aired on WBEZ.



The Broadcasting Department produced several public-service TV and radio commercials, publicizing Library service and activities. Six TV stations and 20 radio stations provided free air time for these messages.

In recognition of her outstanding efforts, Miss Moro received the Promotion Association Award for 1976, the first ever given to any institution other than a television or radio station.

The Friends of The Chicago Public Library had a successful 36th year. This group, organized in 1940, now has 700 members. The Friends of The Chicago Public Library promotes the Library's role in Chicago's cultural life and sponsors special events at the Library.

In 1976 and continued into 1977, for the sixth consecutive year, the Friends sponsored a series of five concerts by the Chicago Symphony String Quartet. In April, the Friends sponsored a book and author luncheon with guests Barbara Howar, William Manchester, John Bartlow Martin, Dr. John Hope Franklin, and Harry and Yolanda Trigg. A second luncheon, in October, held in the Cultural Center for the first time, gave Chicagoans a chance to hear and talk with authors Alex Haley, Anne Baxter, Richard B. Harwell, Harry Mark Petrakis, Herman Kogan, and Richard Himmel.

The Chicago Public Library

Barnes Honored For Legislation

On August 30, the Library and the Illinois Library Association honored State Representative Eugene M. Barnes (29th) for his work in spearheading important library legislation in the General Assembly.

Rep. Barnes co-sponsored two bills, HB 3609 and HB 3612, to increase funding for public libraries in Illinois. These bills are designed to help offset the severe effects of inflation on all Illinois libraries, and especially on The Chicago Public Library.

HB 3609 and HB 3612 were passed by the House and Senate, signed by the Governor, and are in the process of being funded. Rep. Barnes has earned the Library's appreciation as one of its best friends in Springfield.

New Administrative Staff Appointed in 1976

Mr. Arthur J. Murphy was appointed the system's first Director of Staff Services in March. In this position he administers the operation of system-wide support functions including the personnel, business, and security offices, facilities and equipment, and systems engineering.

Mr. Murphy had served as administrative assistant to the principal of Taikun High School in Inchon, Korea, assistant administrator of a medical complex in the Inchon region, executive staff member of the Inchon Industrial Relations Center, and associate professor at Sogang University in Seoul. Born in Chicago, he returned here in 1970 to work with Model Cities/CCUO, moving from there to the Department of Public Works as its manager of personnel administration. He is an MS graduate of Loyola University and of Maryknoll, an affiliate of New York State University, and did post-graduate work at the University of Philippines in Manila and Yonsei University in Seoul, Korea.

Edward B. Miller was appointed Assistant Chief Librarian for Community Relations and Special Programs of Service in July. Mr. Miller is responsible for the Library's RESPOND program, its Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Model Cities Program, and other funded special programs. Before joining the Library, Mr. Miller was Coordinator of the Houston Area Library System and Coordinator of the Houston Public Library's Model Cities Project. He holds the MLS from Atlanta University.

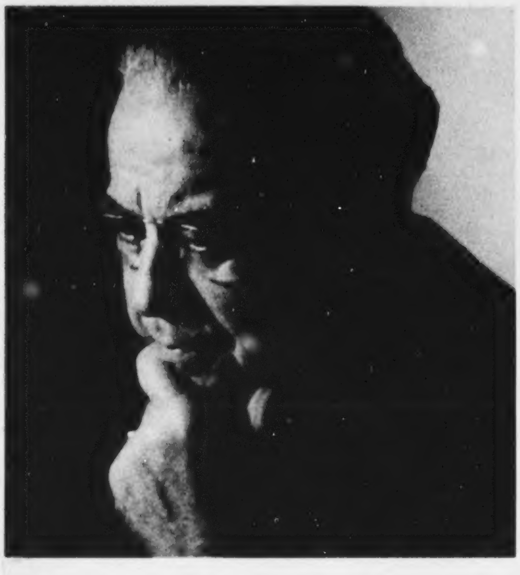
C. Patrick Scanlan became the Library's Director of Security and Safety in July. He was previously Deputy Director of Investigators for the Cook County State's Attorney's office. Mr. Scanlan is responsible for all library security in his newly-created position. He serves as the Library's liaison with the Chicago Police Department and other government security agencies. Scanlan received his BS in political science from Loyola University, and he holds an MS in public administration from the Illinois Institute of Technology; he is currently a doctoral candidate in public policy analysis at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

G. Patrick Green is the Library's new Director of Finance. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, Mr. Green was previously manager of accounting for the Chicago Department of Health. He is currently engaged in graduate study at the Northwestern University School of Management. He joined the staff in December.

In December the Board of Directors approved the appointment of Dr. Peggy Sullivan, nationally renowned library educator and children's services specialist, to the long vacant position of Assistant Chief Librarian for Branches and Regional Libraries, effective in April 1977.

Former Business Manager Benjamin Roseman was named Business Manager Emeritus by the Board of Directors in October.

In November the long tenure of the Board of Director's most venerable member came to an end when Dr. Preston Bradley submitted his resignation after 51 years of continuous, dedicated service to the Library and the City of Chicago. He was named an honorary member of the Board of Directors.



Other noteworthy events of 1976:

1. The Library's Policy Statement on Fair Employment and Affirmative Action was approved by the Board in June.
2. Progress reports on the Library's *Five Year Plan* were distributed in June and December.
3. The Annual Staff Symposium in April contained something for everyone: discussions on Children's Services, the Urban Library Fiscal Crisis, Legislation, Planning, and a presentation on Word Processing filled a busy day for staff.
4. In December the City Department of Personnel approved changes of title for the Chief Librarian, the Deputy Chief Librarian, and the Director of Staff Services for 1977. The new titles, Commissioner of The Chicago Public Library, Deputy Commissioner for Public Services, and Deputy Commissioner for Management Services, respectively, reflect the City's awareness of the importance of the public library as a major department of the City and of the position of the Commissioner on the Mayor's cabinet.

Chief Librarian's Financial Statement—1976

Receipts:

Cash Balance, Previous Year	$ 4,100,177
1976 Tax Receipts	16,413,019
State and Federal Funds	3,189,752
Fines	327,023
Investment Income	31,303
Revenue Sharing	717,871
Interest on City Treasurer Balances	528,249
Other Sources	330,651
Cash received through December 31, 1976	25,638,045
Less: Allowance for Unaccrued Accounts Payable plus Open Commitments at December 31, 1976	2,885,959
Total	$22,752,086

Expenditures:

1975 Vouchers Paid in 1976		$ 2,269,713
Salaries		13,828,054
Books		1,946,060
Hospitalization		688,035
Pension		190,353
Rental of Property		1,018,517
Bookbinding		71,633
Heat, Light and Power		630,763
Repairs and Maintenance of Property		409,533
Construction		280,050
Stationery and Office Supplies		242,127
Furniture and Fixtures		170,074
Insurance		46,026
Materials and Supplies		97,996
Telephone and TWX Service		176,214
Postage		75,806
Office Machines		52,317
Rental of Equipment		97,994
Out-of-Town Travel		19,423
Local Transportation and Model Cities Busing Project		43,224
Engineering		48,470
Vehicles		22,385
Maintenance and Operation of Motor Vehicles		77,638
Repairs to Equipment		46,536
Publications		10,753
Moving		52,571
Professional Services		119,442
Miscellaneous		20,379
Total		$22,752,086
Cash Balance at December 31, 1976	$6,823,367	
Less liabilities remaining unpaid December 31, 1976	(2,147,228)	
Open Commitments at December 31, 1976	(4,676,139)	
Unappropriated Cash Balance at December 31, 1976		-0-
Total		$22,752,086

Library Statistics—1976

Circulation of Books

	1976
Central Library	
Total Books	267,639
Cultural Center	
Total Books	313,906
Branches/Regional Library	
Branches/Regional Library	5,590,551
Traveling Branches	107,123
Total Books	5,697,674
RESPOND and Extension Agencies	
Reading and Study Centers (including El Centro de la Causa and Cook County Corrections Projects)	99,880
Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	319,280
School Deposits	458,637
Other Deposits (including Portable Libraries, Adult Special and Juvenile Special)	288,275
Total Books	1,166,072
Total Book Circulation	7,445,291

Circulation of Non-Book Materials

All Agencies

Bound Music	5,732
Sheet Music	1,985
Records	146,619
Pamphlets	24,317
Periodicals	4,549
Pictures	67,117
Films—16mm	78,563
Films—8mm	3,770
Filmstrips	1,583
Slides	8,963
Cassettes	1,964
Miscellaneous	3,469
Total Non-Book Materials Circulation	348,631
Grand Total Circulation of All Materials	7,793,922

Reference Services

Reference and General Information Questions

	1976
Central Library	800,513
Cultural Center	173,208
Branches/Regional Library	1,826,687
Total	2,800,408

Number of Cardholders

Central Library/Cultural Center/Branches Regional Library, three-year registration	683,481
Borrowers of Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	14,955